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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 29 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1947 Price: 2 Annas.

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DEATH SENTENCE FOR STABBING OUTRAGE

New Ordinance To Deal With Disturbances

Special Courts To Speed Up Trial Of Riot Cases In Bombay Province

BOMBAY, Monday. (A. P. I.): With a view to facilitating speedy disposal of cases arising out of disturbed conditions now prevailing in certain parts of Bombay Province, the Governor of Bombay has issued an Ordinance which provides for the enhancement of penalties for attempted murder and stabbing when disturbed conditions prevail.

The Ordinance authorises the Government to constitute Special Courts to be presided over by a High Court Judge in Bombay City and by a sessions Judge in a district to try such offences as the Provinncial Government may direct.

The new ordinance will come into force in such areas as the Government may notify.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

An attempt to murder may be punishable with death in lieu of any punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code, and voluntarily causing hurt by stabbing may be punishable with death or transportation for life.

The ordinance authorises a Special Judge to take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to his court for trial.

A special Judge may ordinarily record a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, he may refuse to summon any witness if satisfied that such evidence will not be material; and he will not be bound to adjourn any trial unless it is necessary in the interests of justice.

Provision is also made for recording of evidence on Commission.

Fines imposed by a Special Judge under the ordinance may be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable or immoveable property.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

The ordinance provides also for appeal to High Court which may call for the record of the proceedings.

No court shall have jurisdiction to transfer any case from any Special Judge. The ordinary law will be applicable insofar as it is not inconsistent with the ordinance.

Trial under the ordinance shall not be by jury or with the aid of assessor.

The ordinance provides for indemnification against any suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings for sentences passed or executed under it.

An inquest shall not be held in the case of death arising out of an offence triable under the ordinance.

The ordinance, which will be known as the Criminal Law (Bombay Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, will be published in Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary dated 5th February.

Frontier Kidnapping

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3. (A. P. I.): One Hindu, Rishi Ram, was kidnapped by a gang of about twelve armed offenders which entered the village Chahiken about twelve miles from D. I. Khan on D. I. Khan—Bank Road.

On seeing the gang the villagers immediately went up to their watch towers and opened fire. This prompt action on the part of villagers forced the raiders to retreat without doing any damage to life or propertyy inside the village. They, however, kidnapped one Hindu from outside the village.

A combined pursuit party of district and additional police and frontier constabulary immediately left in pursuit of the gang.

R. I. N. Rating On Hunger-Strike

Sequel To Alleged Slapping By Commanding Officer In Hospital

BOMBAY, Monday.

Syed Ahmed, an R.I.N. rating who is now a patient in a Military Hospital in the city has gone on hunger-strike since last Saturday evening, as a protest against the alleged misbehaviour of the Commanding Officer of the hospital, who, it is reported, gave him six slaps on the face "for telling a lie".

The patient, it is stated, while taking his meals on Saturday evening invited the wrath of the Commanding Officer, who was supervising the wards, when he inadvertently placed a piece of lemon on the table cover. Syed Ahmed, when questioned, denied that he did it, and this provoked the officer to such an extent that he slapped him on the face severely.

The condition of the rating, it is learnt is causing anxiety. According to the doctor, who examined him this morning, his lungs have become very weak.

U. S. Atom Monopoly Broken?

Reported Stock Piling Of Plutonium By Canada

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. (A. P. A.): "The New York Herald Tribune" reported from Ottawa today that the United States' Monopoly in atomic energy had been broken by Canada which has now in operation a chain-reacting pile and was already stockpiling small amounts of Plutonium, the explosive material in the Atomic Bomb.

The Canadian Government has made no formal announcement, that it was making and separating Plutonium, But Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, Director of Canada's Material Research Council, asserted in an interview with "The Herald Tribune" that Canada's intention to make Plutonium, expressed over a year ago, had become a reality in the interval.

Although this is a step of major importance, it still leaves Canada far short of an Atomic Bomb. Dr. MacKenzie said Canada has no intention of trying to make one.

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, Defence Member, greets officers of the Selection of Personnel Directorate at Meerut.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD (extreme right) at his first Press Conference at New Delhi, as Member for Education and Arts, Government of India.

BRITAIN AND BULGARIA

Technical Diplomatic Problem Faces Bevin

LONDON, Feb. 3. (Reuter):—When Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, tomorrow signs the Five Peace Treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, a technical diplomatic problem will be raised. Britain still does not recognise the Bulgarian Government, and last October, Britain officially expressed reservations at the conduct of the Bulgarian general election.

The fact that Britain now places her signature on the Bulgarian Peace Treaty appears to be a clear indication that she is moving towards recognition and resumption of diplomatic relations.

No official decision has, however, yet been taken, according to a Foreign Office spokesman.

REMOVING SOCIAL DISABILITIES

Premier Pant Moves Bill In U.P. Assembly

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3. (A.P.I.): The U. P. Legislative Assembly resumed its winter session today after a fortnight's adjournment. Babu Purshotamdas Tandon the speaker was in the Chair.

The Speaker disallowed six adjournment motions tabled by the Muslim League Party to discuss, among other matters, the scarcity of salt in the Province, the epidemic of plague in certain districts and the ban on the Chehlum procession in Allahabad of Feb. 1.

The Home Minister informed Mr. Mohammad Asarar (Muslim League) at question time that since April, 1946, 39 communal riots had taken place in the United Provinces. During this period, riots had occurred thrice at Allahabad and twice at Bareilly.

Premier Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant received congratulations and support from all sections of the House when he moved for reference to a Select Committee the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Bill 1947.

The Bill provides for the entry of all members of the Hindu community into temples without infringing special and customary rules of temples.

Discussion on the Premier's motion will be continued on Wednesday.

TALKS ON STERLING BALANCE

Preliminary Negotiations Opened

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3, (A.P.I.): Preliminary negotiations on the liquidation of India's sterling balances opened here today between the United Kingdom Delegation and the Government of India representatives. Sir N. R. Pillai, Secretary, Commerce Department, joined the Indian Delegation by invitation.

The United Kingdom Delegation during the past five days after their arrival have had informal, introductory talks with the officials of the Finance Department and have acquainted themselves with unofficial points of view on the liquidation of India's Sterling balances.

Today's talks lasted nearly two hours and adjourned till tomorrow.

No Plan For European Economic Federation

LONDON, Feb. 3, (Reuter): The British Government has not considered a plan for European Economic Federation or had any exchange of views with France and the United States on such a projected plan.

This was made clear in the House of Commons today by Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question by Sir Patrick Hannon (Conservative).

When Sir Patrick Hannon asked if economic advantages of closer European economic relations would be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations, Mr. Mayhew replied that the Economic Commission for Europe was designed to promote closer economic relations with Europe as a whole.

HYDERABAD AMNESTY

Move To Remove Legacy Of Bitterness On Eve Of Reforms

COMMUNISTS EXCLUDED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 3 (API): A wide measure of amnesty for persons under trial or under-going imprisonment for offences with political or criminal background is announced by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government "to signalise the forthcoming inauguration of the first Legislature in Hyderabad with an elected majority".

The announcement continues: "In this they (the Government) are actuated by the desire, so far as communal offences are concerned, to let the reforms start without any legacy of resentment over the past events among the communities and so to give a full scope to the spirit of communal harmony which underlies the whole scheme of the reforms. By also releasing political offenders the Government desire, as far as possible, to eliminate anything which might lead any of H. E. H. the Nizam's subjects to believe that the reforms are not really intended to produce increasingly effective association of all interests.

With these ends in view, the Government are examining the cases of all persons undergoing imprisonment or are under trial in respect of political and communal offences, but they do not undertake to extend the proposed amnesty to persons whose release might be a danger to the public peace or maintenance of supplies essential to the life of the community.

The Government are conscious that even such releases as are being announced in this order or will result from an examination of other cases will involve certain risks, but they hope the goodwill thus engendered will have its effect even upon those who have indicated either that they are not willing to co-operate in the working of the reforms or that their co-operation will be less than wholehearted".

The announcement says that the Government have also decided to drop prosecutions or other action about to be launched against four persons in respect of speeches which were delivered by them before the issue of this order and in Government's view contravened the law. The Government further decided to rescind orders externing from the Warangal Municipality eight persons, which were passed after the Warangal Fort communal disturbances of last August.

The announcement explains that amnesty that is now being granted will not extend to the members of the Communist Party "so long as that party and its kindred organisations continue to be banned".

German Assets Abroad

LONDON, Feb. 3 (IPA): Further revelations by the Committee for the study of international problems which recently issued a report about Nazi underground networks in Germany giving a detailed list of Nazi assets abroad, are causing concern in U.S.A. and Britain who are now footing bills for Germany's food.

The fact is that the United States Military Government in Germany admits allegations prompting suggestions that United States and Britain intend to bring pressure to bear on Argentine and other foreign Governments suspected to be too friendly with the former enemies, and force them to surrender all German concerns and assets taken over in the interests of the Germans and not handed over to the Allies; to meet the Allied expenditure for Germany, which, it is believed, is not justified.

A flare up is expected, particularly as Britain is not able to meet the bills for imports of food etc. much of which is going to Germany, which is pretending to have no assets to meet reparations.

GRACE MOORE, famous American stage, screen and opera star, who was killed in air crash at Kastrup airfield, Copenhagen.

CONTROL OF SCARCE FOODS ESSENTIAL TO AVOID CHAOS

Truman Appeals To Congress Not To Scrap U. S. Govt. War Powers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. (Reuter). President Truman appealed to Congress today not to scrap the Government's war powers, abandonment of which would mean virtual chaos in world distribution of short food supplies; these powers—due to expire under the present law on March 31—are included in the Second War Powers Act, and President Truman declared, in a special message to Congress, that if they were not continued "our troops would be jeopardised and our policy of encouraging the growth of democracy would be endangered".

Forecasting that the world grain deficit would become "most serious in the next few months" President Truman said that without these powers, the Government would be unable to allocate specific quantities of American food production for foreign consumption. The result would be a scramble by foreign and domestic interests alike and an end to the present orderly distribution of American fats and oils, eggs, meat, country by country.

International food officials here declared, said President Truman, that without these controls in the United States, the International Emergency Food Council would be unable adequately to continue its work of world allocation of scarce food.

CAREFUL ALLOCATION ESSENTIAL

"Most careful allocation of available supplies including those from the United States, which is still the largest exporter, will be essential to avoid extreme hardship in war devastated countries" President Truman declared. Referring to the 12,000,000-ton deficit between the world grain supply and demand this year, President Truman told Congress. "The United States has a special responsibility in Germany and Japan where heavy imports are required to maintain food supplies at least at a level sufficient to prevent disease and unrest".

Stressing domestic advantage of continued world control of scarce foods, he added: "I consider current import and export controls must be kept after March 31 to assure this country a proportionate share of commodities in which we are deficient, while carrying out our international allocation arrangements".

CONTROL OF RICE AND SUGAR

President Truman insisted that "special controls may also continue to be necessary on rice", but paid a special attention to sugar which United States trade interests had been attempting to force off the international allocation.

"Total sugar available in 1947 is expected to be only about 7,500,000 tons compared with the average pre-war imports of about 8,500,000 tons," said President Truman. "The United States will continue to receive its share of these supplies. Our share in the past years has been sufficient to permit us to maintain along with Canada and the United Kingdom a considerably higher proportion of our pre-war consumption than other importing countries.

But domestically, unless current controls are continued, there would be inequitable distribution of the limited supply among various users, most of the sugar would be held for speculative purposes, and it is probable that sugar would go to a greater extent to industrial users, resulting in a lower proportion for household consumers Internationally, decontrol would make it extremely difficult for us to carry out the understanding under which the United States since 1942, has acted as an agent to buy the Cuban export supply for distribution among importing countries in accordance with the recommendations of the International Emergency Food Council."

FATS AND OILS

Regarding fats and oils, President Truman stressed: 'Only by maintaining careful distribution between countries will it be possible to avoid serious inequities. This situation requires the continuation of import and export controls to ensure that we and other countries receive a proportionate share of this short world supply.'

President Truman also appealed for the continuation of the powers of the Government to control and allocate where they wish the nation's inadequate railway truck resources—vital for the continued success of the grain export drive.

A majority of both the Houses of Congress is necessary if the powers, President Truman asked for, are to be continued.

According to A.P.A. President Truman wanted continuation of controls also for,

Other foods: Continued import control appear to be necessary on meat and meat products, dairy products, peas and beans, tinned fish and protein foods. These controls are necessary to carry out international understandings.'

Imported industrial materials: Allocation control will be required after March 31 on imported chinchona bark and chinchona alkaloids, rubber, Manila (abaca), agave fibre and cordage, tin and antimony. Natural rubber will probably continue in short supply throughout the world in 1947.' The supply of tin will not approximate demand until sometime in 1948.

Goods cars: Shortage of extremely serious and will increase as the nation's production increases. Allocation is necessary to ensure provident use of rail transportation facilities.'

Other shortages: Continued allocation control is needed over supplies of motor cars, tractors and streptomycin.

Unforeseen contingencies: Allocation authority in general should be continued but only for use in a national emergency declared by the President. No such emergency is anticipated but the power should be available for the remainder of the reconversion period to deal with 'major unforeseen contingencies.'

Unanimous Cabinet Vote Turned Down

G. H. Q. Refuses To Accede To Demand For Release Of INA Men Still In Jail

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India understands that inspite of a unanimous decision taken at a Cabinet meeting by the Muslim League and Congress members of the Interim Government, such I.N.A. personnel as are now undergoing imprisonment after trial are not going to be released as very strong objection has been taken by the General Headquarters to their release.

It is reported that the General Headquarters' objection is based on two reasons.

One is that these persons were convicted of brutality and no political consideration is involved in their case. Government had taken very liberal views of I. N. A. members and released most of them but those who have been guilty of gross brutality cannot be released. The Headquarters maintain that even in the regular Indian Army any person guilty of gross brutality is punished. Hence members of the I. N. A. who are guilty of this offence cannot be released.

The other reason is that their release will have very serious repercussions among the Indian armed forces.

ATHENS, Feb. 3 (Reuter): Britain is shortly to reduce the number of her troops in Greece by 50 per cent, it was officially announced today.

Br. Officers In Indian Army

Present Rights Matter For Treaty Talks

LONDON, Feb. 3. (Reuter): Arrangements have been made with the War Office for transfer of as many officers of the Indian Army as British service is in a position to absorb, said Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India, in the House of Commons today.

He was replying to Col. Gomms Duncan (Conservative) who wanted to know plans for future employment of British regular officers of the Indian Army and whether the British Government accepted full responsibility for pensions, retired pay and all other rights at present enjoyed by these officers.

Mr. Henderson added that it was expected that a proportion of the remaining officers would be invited by the Government of India to serve with the Indian Army of the future and that they would be willing so to serve.

The responsibility for payment of pensions and other matters referred to in the question rested with the Government of India. Provision for due discharge of that responsibility would be within the scope of the proposed Treaty negotiations covering matters which arose in connection with transfer of power from British to Indian hands.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

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SCHEDULE

Leasehold Government land with bungalows called "Mazagaon Terrace", standing thereon on South side of Nesbit Lane at Mazagaon area 5454.38 according to title deeds but 5566.43 according to actual admeasurement bearing Collector's Old No. 55, New No. 16291, Old Survey No. 569 and New Survey No. 3610 and Cadastral Survey No. 116 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward Nos. 6118 (1), 6118(2), 6118(3), 6118(4), 6118(5) and 6119 and Street Nos. 27E, 27D, 27C, 27B, 27A and 27 and bounded on North by Nesbit Lane, on East partly by leasehold property formerly in occupation of Navalchand Gulaji and others bearing New Survey No. 3609 and partly by leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 4/3609 formerly in the occupation of Kassam Valad Lalmahomed, on the South partly by property bearing New Survey No. 3611 in occupation of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and partly by leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 3608 in the occupation of William Andeed and on the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 3613 in occupation of Ardeshir Framji Darukhanawalla.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1947.

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SELECTIONS FOR TODAY'S RACES

Jarabub And Black Diamond Fancied In Respective Cup Events

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Moderate-sized fields are due to compete at to-day's Holiday races.

The Eclipse Stakes and the Governor's Cup are the attractive events. In the former, the top-weighed Jarabub is fancied but stiff resistance is feared from Alijah, who, in his latest trackstrial has covered ten furlongs on the race grass in 2 minutes and 15 seconds. Black Diamond competes in the Governor's Cup with an excellent chance.

The following are my selections:—

1st race: Transport 1. Jassir 2. Moshi Pasha.

2nd race: Bellemere 1. Ashok Kumar 2. Shamma 3.

3rd race: En Avant 1. Silver Seal 2. Glitter 3.

4th race: Miami 1. Guljan al Iraq 2. Mahfudh Adnan 3.

5th race: Brilliant Sunshine 1. Mastani 2. Brioche 3.

6th race: Black Diamond 1. The Judge 2. Dev Kumar 3.

7th race: Turf Star 1. Ginger Lady 2. Royal Prince 3.

8th race: Jarabub 1. Alijah 2. Yawar 3.

9th race: Parting Summer 1. Valetta 2. Jeewan Jyoti 3.

Dark Flukes: Super Charge and Quality.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): Five thousand Delhi school teachers will tomorrow (Monday) call off their three-week old strike. The decision to resume work was taken at a general meeting, held this evening at which it was stated that almost all the demands made by them were met by the authorities.

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Morris & Hassett Retrieve Australia's Position

Only 167 To Make Up With Six Wickets In Hand: England Puts Up Stubborn Fight

From NORMAN PRESTON, Reuter's Special Correspondent

ADELAIDE, Feb. 3 (Reuter): Arthur Morris and Lindsay Hassett took their third wicket partnership to 189 on the third day of the Fourth Test here today to retrieve the position for Australia who at the close of play had made 293 for the loss of four wickets in reply to England's first innings total of 460. Australia are thus within 167 runs of England's score with six wickets in hand. Morris hit 122—his second successive Test century—and Hassett 78. England had to wait until 25 minutes to five before gaining their first success today.

FASTEST SCORING

Then Hammond at slip caught Hassett off Wright. Within 17 minutes another wicket fell, Evans catching Morris off Bedser. But, in the final hour, Kieth Miller and Ian Johnson punished the tired England bowlers adding 71—the fastest scoring of the day.

England had a thankless task in the field because the temperature approached a hundred degrees in the most oppressive thunder heat. Indeed, there was a local thunder storm but it missed the Adelaide oval much to the disappointment, no doubt, of England bowlers!

All day the fielding was exceedingly good, the most notable performers being Ikin, Yardley, Evans and Compton, but the bowling proved erratic. Again the bowlers made Australia's task lighter by their generosity in no-balls. As many as 13 were called and from nine of these 55 runs were hit including three sixes.

ENGLAND FAILS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE

England failed to take advantage of the splendid position they established at the week-end when, after their grand first innings total of 460, they removed Harvey and Bradman for 24. Nevertheless, on the most oppressive day of the tour—humidity was possibly worse than at Brisbane"—they fought stubbornly under adverse conditions. Still, the match at the halfway stage stands in an interesting state, Australia being 167 behind with six wickets to fall.

In such torrid weather, the bowlers could not be expected to give of their best, particularly when one takes into account the difficulty of getting adequate sleep in the present Adelaide weather. Hammond was compelled to make quick changes to avoid exhausting his key bowlers.

The only man Wright mastered at any stage was Hassett, whose wicket he eventually claimed for the third successive time in the Tests.

BEDSER: ENGLAND'S BEST BOWLER

Wright never subdued Morris. All day, he bowled short at Morris whose left-handed method probably disturbed him. Bedser was England's best bowler and until the ast hour, strove untiringly in short spells and even with a worn ball was seldom punished. In fact Bedser dismissed Morris with a delivery before he took the new ball at 222.

The tragedy for England was the frequent overstepping of the crease by Bedser and Wright, a fault which has cost so many runs during the tour besides giving the batsmen encouragement which should not be allowed. Thirteen no balls today cost England 39 runs including 35 from the bat, there being three sixes.

Nothing but praise must be given to England for their high class fielding. Ikin and Yardley excelled themselves and Evans again kept the wicket splendidly. Morris was a much more enterprising batsman while hitting his third century against the Englishmen and his second in successive Test innings.

Throughout their long stand, the ball seldom beat the bat of either Morris or Hassett, although in the early stages Hassett was worried by the Kent bowler. Hassett preferred to leave the initiative with Morris but he chose the right ball to punish with unfailing judgment.

In the final hour Miller and Johnson faced a new ball but the bowlers were tired, and they gave a fluent display of front wicket hitting. England will have another hard task tomorrow to separate them.

ENGLAND (First Innings) 460

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Harvey b Bedser	12
Don Bradman b Bedser	0
Morris c Evans b Bedser	122
Hassett c Hammond b Wright	78
Miller (not out)	33
Johnson (not out)	35
Extras	13
Total (for four wickets at the close of play)	293

Fall of wickets: 1 for 18; 2 for 18; 3 for 207; 4 for 222.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	28	6	63	3
Edrich	14	3	46	0
Wright	19	1	93	1
Yardley	17	4	57	0
Ikin	2	0	9	0
Compton	3	0	12	0

Byes six, leg-byes two, wides one by Edrich, no-balls four by Bedser two, Wright two.)

LINDWALL DENIES 'CONTRACT STORY'

SYDNEY, Feb. 3, (Reuter): Reports state that the Australian test players Ray Lindwall and Sydney Barnes have signed contracts to play for St. Hellen's Lancashire League Club next season.

Commenting on the reports Lindwall said "I have not signed a contract with St. Hellens. I have received several offers from Lancashire League but I have not yet given them serious consideration." Barnes refused to make any comment.

WEST ZONE TEAM

The following players were selected to represent the West Zone in the first match of the Zonal Cricket Tournament against the East Zone commencing at the Brabourne Stadium on Feb. 14:—

V. V. Merchant (Bombay) Captain, V. S. Hazare (Baroda), R. S. Modi (Bombay), K. M. Ranganekar (Bombay), H. R. Adhikari (Baroda), Amir Elahi (Baroda), Vinoo Mankad (Gujarat), K. C. Ibrahim (Bombay), D. G. Phadkar (Bombay), E. S. Maka (Bombay) and Gul Mahomed (Baroda).

Reserves: M. K. Mantri (Bombay), M. S. Ranivirsinhji (Nawanagar), and K. K. Tarapore (Bombay).

Samant's Triumph Over Ghaus Mohammad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3, (A. P.I.): Sumant Misra won the championships in the Central India Lawn Tennis Tournament this evening defeating Ghaus Mohammad, India's number one (three-six, six-three, six-four, six-three).

This is Sumant's fourth triumph over Ghaus in the current season, his first three victories being at Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow Championships Tournaments.

All-India Hard-Court Championship

BOMBAY, Monday.

Further progress was made on the third day of the All-India Hard Court Championship now being played on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

A. E. Owen beat C. L. Sewaras 6—2, 8—6; Fatehsinghji of Cutch beat B. Shirgaokar 6—0, 6—1; Prem Pandhi beat G. Khory 6—0, 6—0; R. R. Rula beat A. R. V. Peermohammad 6—0, 6—4; D. N. Dady beat S. Krishnan 6—2, 1—6, 6—1; S. S. Indulkar beat R. D. Kothare 6—3, 6—0; F. Bekkevold beat N. D. Sirur 6—3, 6—1; Narayen Rao beat K. L. Mirchandani 6—2, 4—1 (retired); Rasikumar of Wankaner beat B. P. Baliga 6—3, 6—3; Rajkumar of Jath beat A. K. Dhawan 6—1, 6—1; J. M. Kantawala beat R. K. Sanghani 8—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

J. Charanjiva and C. L. Savara beat K. H. Kapadia and C. J. Cooper 6—3, 6—3; G. W. Ward and R. W. Auson d. o. D. Khatau and H. Perumal; I. N. Lalljee and partner w. o. Narayan Rao and J. Ramiah; D. N. Dady and K. W. Mirchandani beat J. Sanghani and J. Kothare 6—1, 6—1; N. D. Vyas and C. Sunderam w o. W. H. Ahmsun and Partmen, V. Alexander and J. Jameson beat R. K. Sanghani and K. C. Mashruwalla 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Owen and G. L. Mytton w. o. Miss Gopaldas and L. M. Khatau.

TUESDAY'S MACHES.

COURT No. 2: 4-00 p.m. J. Charanjiva vs. S. S. Indulkar; 4-30 p.m. Miss L. M. Merchant vs. Miss Roberts; 5-00 p.m. Mrs. Singh and J. M. Kantawalla vs. Partner and P. L. Narayan Rao.

COURT No. 3: 4-00 p.m. Ernst vs. K. W. Mirchandani; 4-30 p.m; Mrs. L. Dayal vs. Mrs. W. Martin; 5-00 p.m. J. Charanjiva and C. L. Savara vs. G. L. Ward and R. W. Anson.

COURT No. 4: 4-00 p. m. C. L. Mehta vs. Fatesinghji of Kutch; 4-30 p.m. Mrs. K. Singh vs. Mrs. F. Captain; 5-00 p.m.

Rohinton Baria Trophy

Bombay University Win Again

BOMBAY, Monday.

As anticipated, a short while sufficed to break the only wicket that stood between Aligarh University and an Innings defeat Jhaveri in bagging the last wicket retained the analysis of seven wickets for 92 runs.

The Scores: Aligarh University (First Innings) 119, (Second Innings) 224.

Bombay University (First Innings) 565.

Partner and B. R. Kapinapathy vs. Mrs. Bishop and Prem Pandhi.

COURT No. 5; 4-00 p.m. B. R. Kapinapathy and A. E. Owen vs. V. Alexander and J. Jameson; 4-30 p.m. Msis Fonseca vs. Miss P. Henriques; 5-00 p.m. R. K. Jain vs. Rajkumar of Jath or A. K. Dhawan.

COURT No. 6: 4-00 p.m. Gunasekera vs. A. R. Peermahomed or R. R. Rula; 4-30 p.m. Habib Rashid vs. M. D. Khandke.

COURT No. 7: 4-00 p.m. Narendra Nath vs. D. N. Dady; 4-30 C. Saravanamuttu and H. Singh vs. Narendra Nath and Prem Pandhi; 5-00 p.m. D. N. Dady and K. W. Mirchandani vs. Fateshinghji of Kutch and Rasikumar of Wankaner.

COURT No. 8: 4-00 p.m. N. D. Vyas and C. Sunderam vs. I. N. Lalji and Partner; 4-30 p.m. Niranjan Jhaveri vs. A. T. Japanwalla; 5-00 p.m. Monesh Desai vs. S. T. Khilachand.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT AT ABOUT 5-30 P.M.

Miss L. M. Merchant and Partner vs. Ceylon "B" (Mixed); Miss Chinoy and D. Khatau vs. Partner and S. S. Indulkar (Mixed); Miss P. Henriques and L. N. Lalji vs. Ceylon "A" (Mixed); Miss L. Woodbridge and Partner vs. Mrs. Jameson and V. Alexander; Mrs. Stewart and Partner vs. Mrs. L. Dayal and Partner (Mixed).

MATCHES FOR WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MORNING COURT No. 4: 7-45 a.m. Iftihar Ahmed vs. H. K. Talyarkhan; followed by Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad Hussein vs. B. Shirgaonkar and N. V. Nam Joshi.

MORNING COURT No. 5: 7-45 a.m. B. P. Kapinapathy vs. H. N. Dady; followed by Narendra Nath and Prem Pandi or C. Saravanamutty and H. Singh vs. M. D. Petit and Partner or S. S. Indulkar and Partner.

MORNING COURT No. 6: 7-45 a.m. Irshad Hussein vs. Rajkumar of Jath or A. K. Dhawan or R. K. Jain.

MORNING COURT No. 7: 7-45 a.m. Balwant Singh vs. K. C. Mashruwalla; followed by Balwant Singh and Partner vs. L. A. Mordant and J. Roy.

SOUTH INDIAN ELEVEN FACING INNINGS DEFEAT

Ceylon Pile Up Huge Total: Sathasivam Create New Record

ALL-CEYLON (1st Innings) 521
SOUTH INDIAN XI (1st Innings) 197

MADRAS, Feb. 3 (API): Continuing their first innings today, the second day of the match between All-Ceylon and the South Indian XI, Ceylon piled up the huge total of 521 runs for the loss of seven wickets and declared the innings closed. Sathasivam who scored 215 created a new record for the highest individual total in Madras, beating Hardstaff's 213 in 1938, when he played for Lord Tennyson's XI against All-Madras.

South Indian XI in their first innings scored 197 runs. D. Kretser took most of the wickets.

SCORE BOARD

ALL-CEYLON (1st Innings)

M. Salih c Gopalan b Rangachari	98
T. B. Werapitiya b Rangachari	2
F. C. D. Saran (run out)	42
S. S. Jayawickrame c Ramdev b Gopalan	52
M. Sathasivam c Gopalan b Venkatesan	215
G. M. Spittle b Rangachari	3
E. R. Heyn c Frank b Venkatesan	66
R. B. Wejesingh (not out)	14
Extras	29
Total for 7 wkts. (declared)	521

Fall of wickets: 1 for 4, 2 for 123, 3 for 217, 4 for 366, 5 for 374, 6 for 480, 7 for 521.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Gopalan	22	4	74	1
Rangachari	21	1	141	3
Gulam Ahmed	34	1	107	0
Venkatesan	25.3	0	89	2
Alva	19	4	67	0
Johnston	4	1	4	0
Frank	1	0	10	0

SOUTH INDIAN XI (1st Innings)

C. P. Johnstone lbw Heyn	26
P. R. Shyam Sunder lbw Heyn	31
Ashgar Ali c Wijesinghe b Kretser	53
B. Frank c Navaratne b Wijisinghe	21
C. J. Ramdev b De Zoysa	3
B. C. Alva c Spittel b Kretser	38
M. J. Gopalan c Sathasivam b D. Kretser	9
N. J. Venkatesan c & b D. Kretser	6
Ghulam Ahmed b De Zoysa	3
Sanjiva Rao c Jayawickreme b. D. Kretser	0
C. R. Rangachari (not out)	1
Extras	6
Total	197

Fall of wickets: 1 for 40, 2 for 59, 3 for 95, 4 for 110, 5 for 173, 6 for 185, 7 for 191, 8 for 194, 9 for 195.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Spittel	19	5	48	0
Wijesinghe	11	3	27	1
Heyn	9	2	20	2
De Zoysa	18	3	41	2
D. Kretser	18	6	45	5

FOOD AND CLOTHING PROBLEMS

An Explanation

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes as follows:—

"With reference to a report appearing in your issue dated feb. 1, regarding an interview with Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Labour, I am directed to state that the report is an inaccurate version of a private talk, at which, with reference to the growing difficulties in the matter of supplies of essential articles, the Minister pointed to the inherent difficulties of the situation which the Ministers could not immediately remove. The reference to the officials arose in connection with the complaints regarding inadequacy of the system of controls. The Minister expressed the opinion that no system of control could succeed, unless the consumers actively co-operated in securing conformity with the regulations.

"It was also stated that the price control alone, without physical control of the commodity coupled with rationing, could not yield satisfactory results, but complete control of the kind extending over a large number of commodities presented administrative difficulties and necessitated a vast army of honest and competent officials, while the Government had not a force in such large numbers at its command today.

"With regard to cloth, the Minister did state his view that the cloth position could be greatly improved, if the textile industry confined production to a limited number of utility sorts, and the texture of cloth was determined with the sole aim of maximum quantity and durability and not with an eye to maximum profit."

NATIONALISATION OF ELECTRICITY

Call To British Govt. To Abandon Scheme

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuter): A call to the Government to abandon nationalisation of electricity in Britain is made in a memorandum issued by the London Chamber of Commerce and submitted to the Premier Mr. Clement Attlee and other Cabinet Ministers.

The Chamber of Commerce appeals to the Government not to expose industry and commerce to the hazards which "the passing of the Electricity Bill would involve," and says that a nationalised concern will, certainly, imply a large administrative staff than a public company, and that as Britain's "biggest problem" is manpower shortage, it is important not to divert labour from production to administration.

The Chamber of Commerce also says that the proposal to give a central authority the power to "manufacture electrical plant and electrical fittings would enable Government to put many private concerns out of business.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 14, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavai 12, 1366.
Parsi: Shehriver 4, 1316.
Sunrise 7-13 a.m., Sunset: 6-38 p.m.
Hightide: 10-51, 23-57 Lowtide: 05-22, 16-58.

Today's Engagements

PROPHET DAY: To celebrate the Holy Prophet's birthday today (Tuesday) a big procession under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee will start from Khilafat House, Byculla Bridge at 2 p.m. and will pass through prominent Muslim localities. The procession will end at Musjan Talao, Nagpada, at 5 p.m. where a public meeting will be held. The Islamic Flag hosting will be performed at the Khilafat House at 2 p.m., by Allama Hazrat Moosa Jarullah, well-known theologian of Russia. Mr. Haji Hassanalli P. Ebrahim will lead the procession and preside over the meeting.

MUSLIM WOMEN'S MEETING: Public meeting of Muslim Women, under the auspices of the Majlis-e-Muslim Khawatine-e-Hind to celebrate Prophet Day, today (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. in Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Dilshad Begam Shaikh, President of Majlis, will preside.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Madam Sophia Wadia on "Science of Mind Control" at 5-30 p.m. today (Tuesday).

INDIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION: Organised by Congress Socialist Party, open for the last day today (Tuesday), at the Chetna, 34, Rampart Row, Fort. Time: 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA FORWARD BLOC: Col. Ehsan Qadir, G. O. C. of All-India Azad Hind Dal will take salute at 8 a.m. this morning (Tuesday) of the Bombay National Guard and other Volunteers' Organisations in the city at Azad Mairan—the wing near Capitol Cinema.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Adjourned meeting of general body fixed for 5-30 p.m., today (Tuesday), has been postponed until further notice owing to extension of curfew.

TARIFF BOARD CONFERENCE TOMORROW.

The conference convened by the Indian Tariff Board to look into the question of the continuance of protection of the paper and wood-pulp industry will be held on February 5 at 11 a.m. at the office of the Tariff Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

FREE REVISION CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS: Rashtra Seva Dal will conduct free classes in all subjects for Matric Students from 10th Feb. to 9th March, daily from 6 7 p.m., at St. Xavier's High School. Experienced teachers and professors will conduct them. Admission passes will be available at St. Xavier's High School on 6th inst. between 5 and 6 p.m.

MR. STANLEY JEPSON RETIRES.

Mr. Stanley Jepson, who has been editor of "The Illustrated Weekly of India" for the past twenty years, retired on Friday and is succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Michael Brown.

LITERACY WEEK IN CITY

15,000 Volunteers Moving Round

The Literacy Week programme is progressing according to plan and is in full swing, unlike previous Weeks, even from the first day taking advantage of the half holiday and full holiday on Saturday and Sunday, nearly 15,000 volunteers are moving throughout the City to carry the message of literacy and collecting money for the cause of adult education. (i) 1,100 collection boxes have been issued and there is a demand for more. We expect to issue about 100 more this evening. (ii) 28,000 One Anna books of the value of Rs. 28,000 and (iii) 6,000 Four Anna books of the value of another Rs. 30,000 have been issued to volunteers. Besides this (iv) 7,00 receipt books for larger donations have been issued. (v) Beautiful flower wreaths meant for motor owners, costing Rs. 10 each are also being taken round, by special volunteers or are being sold at the Committee's Office. Despite the disturbed conditions in the City, great enthusiasm is in evidence throughout the City and brisk collection is proceeding apace. It is difficult to anticipate collection from boxes and larger donations. But Rs. 20,000 will be a modest estimate and it is not too much to expect Rs. 50,000 through One Anna and Four Anna books. If these expectations are realised the total collection may reach Rs. 70,000 mark.

1,600 STUDENTS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

About 1,600 students of the Khalsa College, Matunga, are on strike demanding the reinstatement of Prof. J. C. Daruwala, a member of the staff, who is stated to be "popular" with them.

It is reported that there was a dispute between Prof. Daruwala and the management over the question of an increase in salary resulting in the Professor tendering his resignation last week. The resignation was accepted 'at once' owing to his reported "insubordination" and for carrying on propaganda amongst students.

The students in a meeting this morning unanimously demanded the reinstatement of Prof. Daruwala.

In the meantime the Principal of the college Sardar Teja Singh and his staff are trying to persuade the students to end the strike.

The Management is prepared to submit their dispute with Prof. Daruwala to the Bombay University; but they insist that the students must terminate the strike immediately.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 J. P. Mohile (Flute) 8-45 Kantilal Naik (Patanwala) 9-0 Panditrao Nagarkar 9-30 Padmavati Shaligram (Khayal Vilambit and Drut) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Id-I-Milad 12-0 Variety programme 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vijaya Desai (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Panditrao Nagarkar 4-45 Amritlal Navsariwala (Kagawa) 5-0 J. P. Mohile (Flute) 5-15 Vijaya Desai (Vocal) 5-30 Topic of Day 5-45 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Filmi Duniya 6-30 Rafique Ghaznavi (Thumaris Pahari Geet) 6-50 Amritlal Navasariwala (Bhajan, Mirabai) 7-0 Kantilal Naik (Patanwala) (Yaman Kalyan) 7-15 J. P. Mohile (Flute) 7-30 Vijaya Desai (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Bharthari" (Gujrati play) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Trusteeship concert of capital: (by Dr. S. K. Muranjan) 10-0 Tuna Partuguesa with Rense Da Cunha 10-30 Clifford Huntsman (Pino) Etude symphoniques Schumann).

Longing For Liberty

A painting in the Idian style by Mr. Bhanu Smart, who won one of the silver medals for another entry at the Bombay Art Society's exhibition this year.

INDIAN ART ON VIEW

A Colourful Exhibition

This year again the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society strikes a pleasing note of improvement and shows ample material of interest. Improvement is evident especially in Indian paintings, water colours of the western school and photographs. Sculpture needs both weight and strength.

Mr. K. K. Hebbar, who has already made his mark as an artist of abilities, versatility and progressive outlook, has won the Society's Gold Medal for his composition "To Maidenhood" (427). He is conspicuous by his bold and forceful work in the oil and water colour sections. In the painting sections Messrs G. M. Mazarnis' and Bhanu Smart are among the winners of silver medals.

The Section of Indian paintings presents varied and interesting work. Besides Mr. Hebbar's paintings, Mr. Bhanu Smart's 'Mother' (439) and "Longing for Liberty" (430) are worthy of notice. Though handled in a different way both are progressive in outlook and equally successful. "My Neighbour" (440), which is a fine composition, introduces Mr. S. B. Palsikar as an artist of talent and promise. Paintings which stand in the name of Mr. A. A. Raiba and which are being on different screens, are skilful compositions — bold in colour-schemes and full of movement and vitality.

The work of Mr. Ishwar Dass as seen in his exhibits like "Youth Unconscious" (349) is noteworthy for its delicacy and finish. Mr. B. N. Fijja's "Malabar Belle" (452) is a good example of his style. Pleasing varieties are furnished by the exhibits like "Gossips" (321) by Miss Angela Trindade, "Waiting" (397) by Miss Shreedevi Munshi and by a few of those contributed by Messrs. M. T. Pandya, Ranvir Saksena, R. R. Shah and Laxman Pai.

OILS

Oil paintings have examples of all the varieties, Mr. Hebbar's "Sunny South" (494) and "Portrait" (506), Mr. S. B. Palsikar's, "A Portrait" (504) and "Cannas" (499) among the exhibits by Lady Temple do not fail to arrest the attention of the observer. Mr. S. V. Waghulkar, who has won a silver medal and prize for his "The Farmer" (508), has attempted an important subject in his composition (515) but he should have added more strength to it. Mr. Manisni Dey has presented something new and pleasing in his exhibits like "Simantini" (564) and "Daughters of the soil" (569) Good work is found in a few of this exhibits contributed by Messrs. V. D. Chinchalkar, M. B. Varma, K M. Ara and S. K. Thosar.

Water-colour paintings (Western School) show delightful examples in a good number. Amongst the best of them seem to be the scenes (38 and 40-45) contributed by Mr. G. M. Mazarnis who has worked in his own way and achieved success. Messrs. M. A Gade and S. V. Waghulkar have also made noteworthy contribution. Mr. D. D. Dalal's work is as consistent and strong as ever. The sets of Messrs. S. M. Raza, N. S. Bendre, M. F. Hudson and Mrs. Betty Pardey have some striking examples of water-colours. A few other exhibits like Mr. D. G. Godbole's "Babools" (67) and Mr. J. A. (274) and 'A Landscape' (275) are also worthy of notice.

Mr. V. S. Gurjar's "Orphans" (273) and Mr. Dady Eruchshaw's "A shop" (274) and "A Landscape" (275) are fine studies in Pastels and Black and white exhibits Mr. Bhanu Smart's "Awaiting" (279) Mr. B. M. Panse's "Swing" (280) and Mr. L. P. Khona's "Shiv and Parvati" (286) cannot be missed in this section.

SCULPTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHY

In sculpture Mr. D. B. Jog's "Miss Ujwala" (592) is prominent in his exhibits A few other pieces sustain the interest of the observer in sculpture. The photographic section is at its best. It shows some delightful examples besides Mr. N. J. Nalawalla's "Harmony of Nature" (633) for which he got a silver medal and the Governor's prize and other prize-winning exhibits.

D. G. V.

EPIDEMIC AT GALA PARTY

Ptomaine poisoning is said to have spoilt a gala function held at the residence of a Muslim businessman, yesterday evening

Halwa and other refreshments were served in plenty and everyone present was treated sumptuously. Guests partook of the delicious sweetmeats to their hearts' content and all around there was an air of gaiety.

Suddenly, however, in the midst of mirthfulness a fit of illness seized a number of guests who casting aside all drawing room formalities and manners started vomiting

It was now noticed that something was wrong, otherwise why would people soil their host's dainty carpets?

The sprewing epidemic spread to more guests and by the time medical aid could be summoned nearly 20 persons were affected.

All the casualties were immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where five were detained as their condition was rather bad and 15 treated and allowed to go.

Firestone Co. Strike Ends

The long-drawn strike of the employees of the Firestone Rubber and Tyre Company, Ltd., came to an end to-day as a settlement has been reached between the strikers and their employers.

The strike was called off exactly after a month and a half.

Crawford Market Stall Holders' Strike Continues

The strike of the 1,000 stall-holders of the Crawford Market, Bombay, which was a sequel to the Municipality's taking legal steps against five of the stall-holders for non-payments of stallage dues is continuing.

CIVIL LIBERTIES PREFERRED TO MEDAL!

AURANGABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 2 (API) Mr. D. L. Patak, a public worker of Aurangabad, who was awarded the Asafjahi Medal by H.E.H. the Nizam for helping in the maintenance of peace has returned the medal stating that he had not done anything to deserve the bestowal of this recognition. Urging H.E.H. the Nizam to restore all civil liberties and fundamental rights in the State, Mr. Patak stated that freedom of speech and action to all in the State would gladden him more than the award of medals.

EXPANSION SCHEME OF TATA SOCIAL INSTITUTE

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2 (API.) Dr. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Tata Institute of Social Science, met today Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, U. P. Premier, Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, Mr. A. G. Kher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, Director of Public Health in connection with the expansion of scheme of the Institute of Social Science and training of medical and social service workers.

Dr. Kumarappa has recently returned from America after studying the system of state social services in U. S. A.

Dr Kumarappa addressed the National Christians and spoke of the western and eastern connection of life. He explained how the mechanised civilisation of America stood at a strange contrast to the spiritual concepts of the east.

Dr. Kumarappa will leave for Nagpur on Monday.

MAYOR SPRINGS SURPRISE

Disallows Congress Adjournment Motion

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Mayor, Mr M. J. Nowjee, sprang a surprise in the Corporation today when he exercised his discretion in disallowing an adjournment motion put forward by a member of the Congress Party.

The Mayor's hand was forced when within a span of five minutes both Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. B. A. Dalal moved for the adjournment of the House. Mr. M. N. Talpade moved for an adjournment in order to draw the attention of the House to the situation arising out of the notice of dismissal given by the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal workers who were on strike in the Victoria gardens. The Commissioner having explained the position to the satisfaction of Mr. Talpade and having told the House that those on strike were understood to be resuming work from to-morrow Mr. Talpade wanted to withdraw the motion, but was not allowed by the Congress Party. His adjournment motion was defeated by a large majority.

Soon after this Mr. B. A. Dalal moved for the adjournment of the House which was vehemently opposed by the opposition benches on the ground that the work of the House was unnecessarily suffering.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta raised a point of order that according to established conventions one adjournment motion could follow another only after the lapse of half an hour.

Mayor: It is for the House to decide.

Jamnadas: But you must exercise your discretion.

Mayor: I don't think I am going to allow the adjournment.

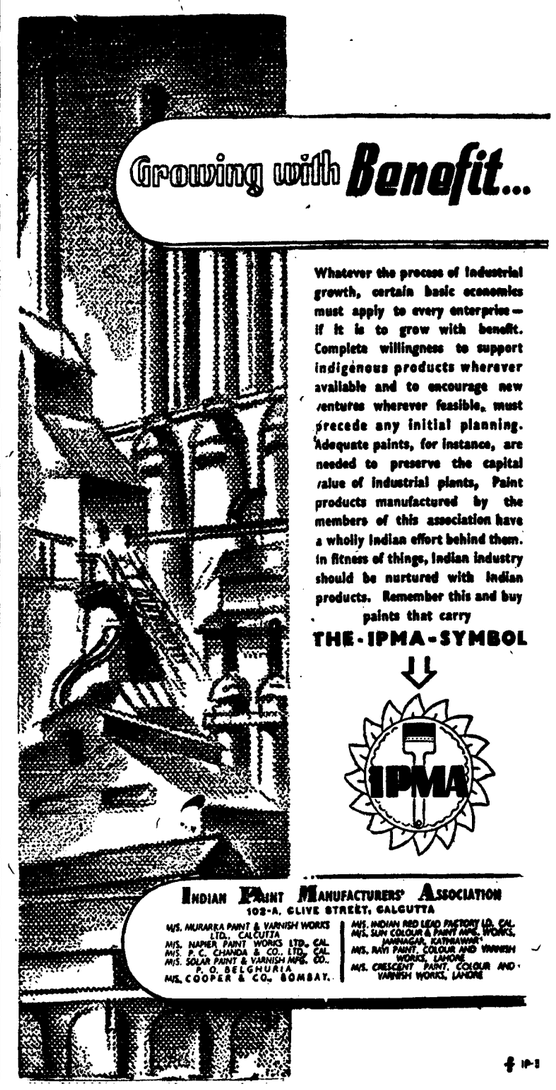
And thereupon the motion was disallowed by him. However, within half an hour the House was adjourned.

Earlier the Municipal Commissioner replying to some questions raised by Mr. R. A. Gole about the progress of negotiations with the Tatas and the Provincial Government for securing an uninterrupted supply of water from the Bhiypuri water project said that no final decision had so far resulted from discussions with the Government. Discussions with the Tatas also were not hopeful of meeting their requirements of 100 million gallons per day during the monsoon period. In view of the uncertain position of the negotiations both with the Provincial Government and the Tatas, it was considered desirable to study other independent sources to secure an assured supply to the city and proposals for it would be placed before the corporation shortly.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Thirty-nine persons were arrested by the Mahim Police yesterday, in connection with cases of stone-throwing at Dharavi last evening. They were ordered to be released on bail by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

MEENA and ALNASIR
together in
PANCHOLI'S Gayest
SHEHR SE DUR
at
MAJESTIC
Adv. Booking 10 to 12
(A Jaysinh Release)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Whatever the process of industrial growth, certain basic economics must apply to every enterprise—if it is to grow with benefit. Complete willingness to support indigenous products wherever available and to encourage new ventures wherever feasible, must precede any initial planning. Adequate paints, for instance, are needed to preserve the capital value of industrial plants. Paint products manufactured by the members of this association have a wholly Indian effort behind them. In fitness of things, Indian industry should be nurtured with Indian products. Remember this and buy paints that carry
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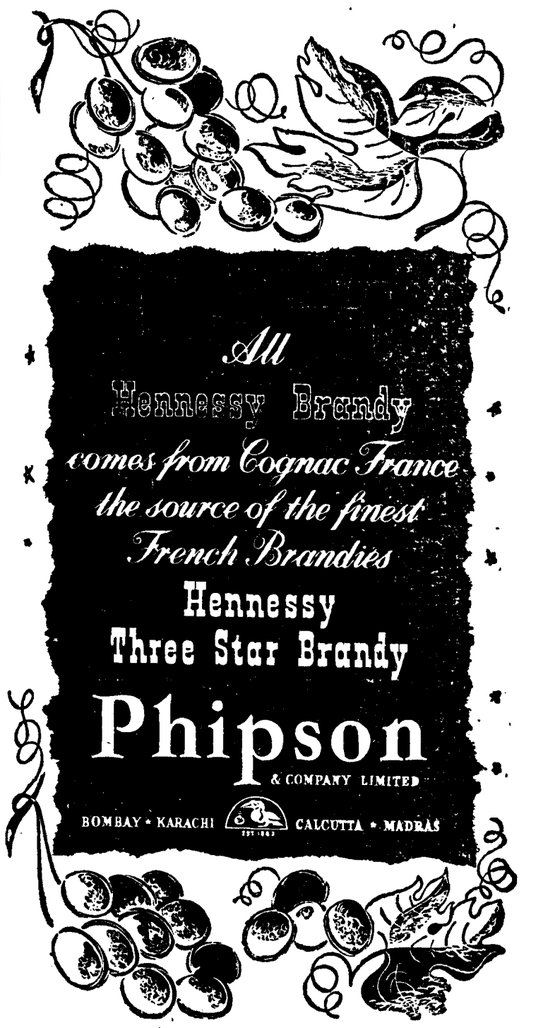
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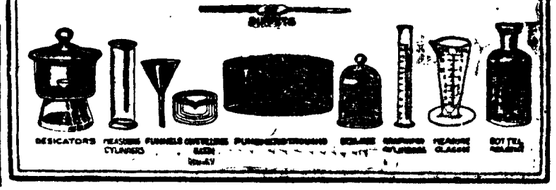

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 3, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Jan. 1, 1945, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Feb. 3:—

Ahmedabad 88 61 0 2.1 plus 0.9, Ahmednagar 87 60 0 10.4 plus 8.8, Allahabad 82 50 0 1.6 plus 0.1, Baroda 93 50 0 1.1 nil, BOMBAY 86 68 0 7.1 plus 6.3, Calcutta 81 54 0 1.9 plus 0.5, Colombo 88 71 0 37.8 plus 15.3, Delhi 81 45 0 0.6 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 85 63 0 3.4 plus 1.6, Indore 81 49 0 9.3 plus 8.2, Karachi 89 67 0 0 minus 0.8, Lahore 79 44 0 0.9 minus 0.8, Lucknow 79 47 0 2.1 plus 0.7, Madras 86 72 0 55.5 plus 33.6, Mahabaleshwar 77 59 0 11.7 plus 9.7, Mysore 84 66 0 10.4 plus 7.1, Nagpur 82 59 0 9.6 plus 7.9, Patna 80 49 0 0.6 minus 0.7, Peshawar 73 47 0 1.7 minus 0.9, Poona 89 58 0 6.5 plus 5.2, Sholapur 89 64 0 2.5 plus 0.6, Surat 85 61 0 7.6 plus 7.0.

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG N.-W. FRONTIER.

The following is daily weather summary for Monday, Feb. 3, 1947:—

Yesterday's western disturbance is causing widespread rain along the North-West Frontier and extensive clouding in Kashmir and the Punjab. Rainfall has been local in the North-West Frontier Province and has occurred at a few stations in Baluchistan. Night temperatures have generally risen over the country but have been appreciably below normal in the East Central Provinces and Orissa.

Forecast until the 4th evening: Widespread showers will continue in the North-West Frontier Province and occur in Kashmir and the East and North Punjab. Thundershowers will be local along and near the Coromandel Coast and North-East Baluchistan and occur at a few stations in the South-West Punjab, Lower Sind, Rajputana and the West United Provinces.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The greatest flood has the soonest ebb.

—Davenport Adams.

The Bombay Chronicle

RUPEE RATIO AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Discussions about the ratio have always been bewildering to the general public and the recent controversy over the parity rate between the rupee and gold or dollar to be communicated to the International Monetary Fund, which is to start its activities from 1st March, is no exception. On this occasion the common citizen has been treated to an unusual surprise. No disagreement developed between an official and a non-official view. This is perhaps due to the recent change in the composition of the Central Government. A more significant change has been supplied by the near-unanimity among all,—experts, businessmen, financial authorities and official spokesmen—in favour of the 'status quo' as against an immediate lowering which has in the past been the traditional goal among non-official exponents of currency wisdom. A forlorn fight, it is true, was carried on by a small but valiant section of opinion against the adhesion to the current rate. The old argument about interests of the agriculturists and the need of immunizing Indian economy against world influences, were brought into action. These, however, had poor chance of success against the mighty phalanx of weighty opinion at all levels of financial and expert authority. The Central Board of the Reserve Bank which speaks with the authority of the best informed talent that is available in the country recommended that the current rate of exchange, 18d. sterling translated in terms of gold as .0086357 ounce of fine gold, be communicated to the Fund as the rate that the Indian currency authorities will undertake to maintain. This recommendation, which was identical with views expressed by the overwhelming majority outside the Reserve Bank circles, was accepted by Government. With a very minor modification, namely, the rupee parity with other currencies being expressed in units of grains, 4.145, instead of in ounce of gold, this recommendation has been adopted by Government and the Fund has been notified accordingly.

It is common knowledge that the rupee has during the course of the last six years depreciated to a much greater extent than the pound and the dollar, Indian prices having risen much higher than the British and the American. One calculation puts the present equivalent of the purchasing power of the rupee at nine in place of the pre-war eighteen pence. Against this background sticking to the 18d. rate, or to its equivalent in gold, does on the face of it look unwarranted. But when we examine the causes of this disparity of price levels it will be found that none of them are either caused or can be corrected by an immediate adjustment of the rate of exchange. The supply position in each country in the context of its own degree of war-time inflation and the possibility of restocking the markets is the principal cause of high and desperate prices. So long as world shortages persist, transport and international movements of commodities continue to be restricted and normal internal conditions have not been established in all countries, stability in terms of purchasing power of currencies cannot be established. This just is not the time when the exchange rate can produce any appreciable influence on the price levels, nor can we say today what should be the rate at which a future parity can be established. The best course in the circumstances is, therefore, to notify the existing rate and go forward with the task of economic restoration in the hope that in a few years' time we shall be able to assess the relative degree of the purchasing power of a stabilised rupee in terms of a stabilised dollar and the pound. An ordered deflation is obviously the object of our currency action, whereas in Britain and the U.S.A. the best that they can hope for is holding the present price line. When the two contrary movements have gone on for some time it may be found that the present rate is not so much out of keeping with relative purchasing powers as it appears to be today. It may be asked as to why even for the present we should agree to such an overvaluation of the rupee. There are convincing answers to this poser. In the first place current price levels, as outlined above, are so much the effect of absolute shortages that they are not going to be materially influenced by any reasonable adjustment of the rate of exchange. Agricultural no less than industrial prices are at present scarcity prices and they are bound to be so till the supply position is materially eased. This is not likely to happen for at least a year or two. In the meanwhile not only are the consumers' goods markets starving for imported supplies but all the hopes of industrial rehabilitation and development also hang on the prospect of an early and large-scale import of capital goods. Any lowering of the rate of exchange, while it will produce no effect at all on the level of domestic and export prices, will hamper the flow of the much-needed imports. Overshadowing all is the settlement of our sterling balances. During this week, preliminary negotiations for an orderly repayment by U.K. of these credits is being undertaken in India by a British official delegation. All the items of this settlement,—total amount accepted as due, amount made immediately available for free use, annual instalments for delayed payments, the period over which full repayment is spread, and the rate of interest charged on outstanding balances,—depend in the final analysis on the capacity of U.K. to send out a net surplus of exports and of India to take in a net surplus of imports. For several reasons, political as well as economic, this is going to be a very complicated and strenuous piece of negotiation, and nothing will add to the difficulties of the Indian representatives more assuredly than a lowering of the ratio which will hamper import trade. Wisdom and expediency dictate that at least till the settlement of the outstanding sterling balances the 'status quo' in regard to the rate of exchange should not be disturbed.

It may be asked as to whether our failure on this occasion either to lower the rate or to enter a caveat will prejudice our choice for a lower rate in future. Other countries besides India, e.g., Britain herself, are by no means thoroughly resettled and they also apprehend that a repetition of a world-wide depression such as the one in the thirties, might lead them to reconsider their exchange policy. This, however, has not deterred them from notifying their present rates to the International Monetary Fund. Nor are the Executive Directors of the Fund ignorant of the purely formal nature of the present rates. In their first annual report recently issued they observe: "We recognize that, in some cases, the initial par values that are established may later be found incompatible with the maintenance of a balanced international payments position at a high level of domestic economic activity", and that when this happens "the Fund can be most useful in seeing that necessary exchange adjustments are made in an orderly manner and competitive exchange depreciation is avoided". It will thus be seen that in common with all the important nations of the world we retain the same freedom and the same advantage of a suitable adjustment if the need arises. The British representatives have already made it clear that serious unemployment will constitute a fundamental disequilibrium justifying readjustment of the sterling exchange. Dr. Matthai speaking in the Legislative Assembly has also announced our own attitude in unmistakable terms. If the position of our agricultural and industrial producers is seriously compromised by a continuous and large-scale fall in prices consequent on unfavourable movements in our foreign commerce we would construe it as justifying action to be taken to meet a fundamental disequilibrium. Thus while notifying the present rate we retain our freedom of future action as much as any other country does. In view of the large variety of direct controls over economic activity that the Indian Government has adopted and will continue to adopt it may be found that the object of securing a high level of profitable employment can be attained by methods less dilatory and less erude than an exchange depreciation. Even if this latter is found to be necessary the International Monetary Fund, on the executive authority of which we are directly represented, will help rather than hinder suitable action.

Frankly Speaking

"Outrageous & Ill-Motivated"

The other day the diplomatic correspondent of the Arabic Weekly "Akhbar", according to the United Press of America message, alleged that King Abdullah of Transjordan was planning to enter Syria by force, that for this purpose the Transjordan army was concentrating on the Syrian border and that King Abdullah wanted to take Syria in pursuance of his plans to create a Greater Syria. It is true that King Abdilah has for long cherished the dream of establishing by negotiations a Greater Syria under his rulership. But to cherish such a dream is one thing; to seek to realize it by force is quite a different thing. Any such plan of invading Syria would be regarded by himself as a foolish and dangerous one and is bound to be resisted by the Arab League of which he is a member. It is not, therefore, surprising that he has promptly denied the allegations which he very properly characterizes as "outrageous and ill-motivated". "I submitted an application for membership of the United Nations", he says and adds: "I want a partnership in it and not war. I am a member of the Arab League. This report is most irresponsible". It is a pity that the United Press of America should have been responsible for circulating the mischievous allegations of the correspondent of "Akhbar".

Indian Scholars Abroad

In his first address to a press conference as Member for Education Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made the welcome announcement that the new Government has decided to make better arrangements for the accommodation and general welfare of the Government of India's scholars sent abroad for advanced studies. The Government has already set up at considerable expense two hostels for Indian students, one in London and the other at Erinburgh and it is now proposed to establish another hostel in London to serve as a Reception and Transit Camp. But in spite of these arrangements it is to be feared that under the abnormal post-war conditions there will be, for a few years, difficulties about housing and even food in all European countries and to some extent even in America. We are confident, however, that Indian scholars, accustomed to hard life and various privations these many years, will cheerfully respond to the Maulana's appeal to them to go abroad in a spirit of pioneers "in a spirit of service and dedication".

Wanted More Women Scholars

Most welcome is the Education Member's suggestion that more women scholars should go abroad and that if necessary he would consider the desirability of earmarking a percentage of scholarships for women. The main reason why so far only a few women students secured the Government of India's scholarships is that the scholarships were confined to technical and industrial scientific subjects. But the new Education Member rightly holds that "a balanced system of national education requires not only trained technicians and applied scientists but also workers in the fields of pure science and the humanities". He therefore intends that in future there should be a percentage of scholarships earmarked for study in such cultural subjects". He also hopes that the expansion in the list of subjects for the award of scholarships will enable more women students to secure them, though he holds in reserve the proposal to earmark a percentage of scholarships for women. We would suggest that from the very commencement of the new plan a fair percentage of scholarships should be reserved for women, provided of course they come up to a prescribed minimum standard of University education.

A Study In Contrasts

A striking study in contrasts is presented by Gandhiji's methods in tackling the Hindu-Muslim problem in East Bengal and those of the Muslim League, as exemplified by its resolutions on the prevalent communal disturbances. The former are calculated and designed in every little detail to keep the two communities together, while the League resolutions are calculated, if not designed, in every detail, to wisdom the gulf between the communities. Gandhiji is scrupulously fair to those who do not agree with him. The League resolutions are unscrupulously unfair to the Congress in outrageously exaggerating or otherwise distorting facts. It is charitable to suppose that those responsible for the resolutions do not know what they do. But they might at least have thought of the disservice they are doing to the Muslims themselves. However, the Congress Governments that have been foully accused will, following Gandhiji's policy continue to strive their utmost to protect the interests of Hindus and Muslims alike against goondas. They will succeed better if they are helped or at least not hindered by League leaders.

MANOLA POLICE ORGANISE

Constables Demand Rs. 100 Per Month

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 2.

C. P. Police constables posted in the Mandla district have, with the object of safeguarding their interests and presenting an united front to press their demands, formed their association under the name and style of the District Policemen's Association, Mandla, and elected Mr. Uttam Singh Tomar its Secretary. The policemen have formulated their demands which are 29 in number and submitted them before the Provincial Government. One of the demands urges upon the Provincial Government to fix the starting pay of a constable at Rs. 100 and that of a head-constable at Rs. 120 per month.

C.P. PAY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

It will not be out of the place to mention here that the Provincial Government has announced its decision to revise the rates of compensatory cost of living allowance and apply them to all Government servants, whether permanent or temporary. Payment of these enhanced rates will take effect retrospecting from the 1st April 1946. According to these revised rates of C.C.L.A., all police constables drawing pay below Rs. 30 per mensem will be paid a special compensatory cost of living allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem. Thus, the police constables will now get an allowance at the rate of Rs. 28/12 p.m. in addition to their pay. The members of the Special Armed Constabulary and the Special Armed Forces shall receive the allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem. Government employees drawing pay below Rs. 30 p.m. will also receive a grain compensation allowance of Rs. 3/12 per mensem excepting those stationed at Jubbulpore, where they will continue to receive this benifit in kind in the shape of foodgrains at concessional rates. Government servants drawing pay from Rs. 30 upto Rs. 200 per mensem in Nagpur and Jubbulpore will have the benifit of Rs. 30 per mensem or 17 1/2 per cent of pay whichever is greater For Government servants in the rest of the province drawing pay from Rs. 30 up to Rs. 150 per mensem, at the rate of Rs. 28 per mensem or 17 1/2 per cent of pay whichever is greater, has been granted.

Three Clerks Still Without Redress

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

An echo of the strike which was observed from August 15 to September 6, 1946 by the clerks in the employ of the Military Accounts' Field Pay-office, I.S.C., Jubbulpore was heard when 6 out of the 9 victimised clerks, who had been discharged from the service on account of taking a leading part in the clerks' strike, were reinstated by the higher authorities in response to an appeal preferred by them against the orders of the termination of their services.

Among the clerks who did not receive any redress are Mr. J. S. Dorairaj, President, the Jubbulpore branch of the Military Accounts' Union, and Mr. Mehta and Mr. Awasthy.

Indian Foreign Office And Diplomatic Services

Must Be Democratic In Conception

(By IQBAL SINGH)

Sir Akbar Hydari, was recently appointed as an officer on special duty in the External Affairs Department entrusted with nothing less than the comprehensive task of building up of a regular Foreign Office and the requisite Diplomatic Service. Obviously, the creation of a competent Foreign Office for a Free India, and equipping it with adequate instruments, is a matter of vital national interest and any decisions taken now by the Interim Government are bound, for good or ill, to have far-reaching consequences for the country. The fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru holds this crucial portfolio is definitely reassuring. However, by itself it is not a guarantee that right decisions will always be taken. On the contrary, already there are signs that many other influences are at work in Delhi and these may well succeed in frustrating the purpose of the policy formulated by Pandit Nehru last September. This is clear from the report published in an Anglo-Indian paper that it has been decided to retain the Indian political service, or at least the Indian element of this service, as a nucleus of the contemplated national foreign service.

If this decision has in fact been taken—and unfortunately the report of the Anglo-Indian oracle cannot be dismissed entirely as a piece of wishful thinking—then there are grounds for serious misgivings. The decision signifies a major retreat by the Indian leadership in the one sphere where so far it had shown admirable initiative and imagination. This is the more deplorable because, starting from scratch, India's Foreign Minister had the unique opportunity of building up a Foreign Department uninhibited by the burden of outworn tradition and prejudice and giving us a Diplomatic Service fully consonant with the needs of our time.

Indian Political Service

That opportunity is in danger of being lost. It should require no great intellectual exertion to realise that the Indian political service, which, it is suggested, should be incorporated into the apparatus of the Indian Foreign Office, was designed for ends which have no tangible relation to the tasks of Indian diplomacy today. The whole training and conditioning of its personnel has been such that most of them are unlikely to fit into the new pattern of affairs and may actually prove an encumbrance rather than help in fulfilling the demands of the present complex and critical international situation. True, one must not rule out, in politics as in religion, the possibility of conversion; there is no reason to doubt that some of the Indians in the Political Department of the Government of India would be willing to work loyally for the new administration. But elementary prudence would suggest that these last minute converts should not be given positions of responsibility without first serving a period of apprenticeship.

It is, however, not enough to sound this cautionary note. It is necessary also to indicate a concrete policy for the building up of an Indian Foreign Office. Schematically, the problem has to be viewed both in its short-term and long term aspects. Both these aspects, moreover, have to be considered, not separately, but in their interrelation. This means that short-term measures must not be merely emergency arrangements, but so conceived as to form a part of the long-term plan. The short-term task is to create a nucleus of India's foreign and diplomatic services as quickly as possible by drawing on all the expert talent immediately available. But this nucleus should be such as not only to permit of expansion, but also to serve as the training staff for the larger cadres.

The long-term plan must envisage the Foreign Office with all its auxiliary and ancillary services as an integral structure consisting of a number of interlocking segments. Each of these segments will concern itself with specific geographical regions such as the Near and Middle East, South East Asia, China, Russia, Central and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, the Americas and so on. Each section will have further sub-divisions, vertically and horizontally, in terms of different countries and in terms of various functions.

Complex Task

Thus it will be seen that the task of setting up a Foreign Office for an independent India is going to be complex and vast in scope. It cannot be accomplished overnight and requires careful preparation and planning. Nothing must be left to hazard. This is particularly so in deciding the policy for the recruitment of the foreign service. Its personnel must possess a wide background of knowledge of the modern world as well as high degree of specialisation. The present tendency, unhappily, appears to be to take the line of least resistance and model Indian foreign service on the British pattern. This is natural in view of our long association with Britain, but it is a tendency frought with some peril. It should be remembered that the British Foreign Office is pre-eminently of 19th century design. It worked well as an instrument of policy so long as diplomacy was largely a matter of drawing-room manners and social graces combined with a perverse talent for intrigue and bribery.

Must Be Democratic

Those conditions no longer prevail. The days of the domination of the diplomatic scene by the monocle and silk hat are over The British Foreign Office has become out of date even for Britain; and it is recognised on all sides that not a few of the abject fiascos and humiliations of British diplomacy during the inter-war years were directly attributable to an outmoded diplomatic service which kept the Government at home consistently misinformed. The British foreign service was and, despite the minor reforms contmplated by the Labour Government, still is mainly drawn from upper and middle strata of society with a definite conservative bias. It cannot serve as an example for India. India cannot afford to entrust her diplomacy to socialites congenitally incapable of understanding the vast impersonal forces and social urgencies which determine the dynamics of contemporary world politics. Not for sentimental reasons, but for consideration of necessity, India's foreign and diplomatic services must be democratic in conception.

How can this best be achieved? One suggestion which should be given serious attention is that these services should be drawn not merely from academic and professional circles, but also from the various sections of the mass democratic movement. There must be, for instance, a wealth of talent in the ranks of the Peasant and Trade Union movements. With proper training, this can be utilised to supplement the normal channels of recruitment. Such a practice would be a positive move in the direction of progressive democratisation of India's administrative machinery. What is more, since we live in an age of universal revolutionary upsurge, men and women with practical experience of mass movements are likely to prove out best links with the outside world. In this connection, it may be pointed out that this policy is being pursued by many of the liberated countries of Europe. It is one of the most exhilarating experiences to meet the diplomats from these countries most of whom are young men who have learned their diplomacy in the stern school of Resistance. They present a refreshing contrast to the starched and waxen figures with which Anglo-Saxon diplomacy has made us familiar.

Responsibility Of Universities

As regards the training of diplomatic cadres, the Indian universities have an important responsibility. At present instruction in international affairs and current history occupies a very minor place in the curricula of our universities. This deficiency in our educational system must be corrected. The subject of international affairs, in its widest sense, should be given its proper place in the scheme of graduate and post-graduate studies; and scholarships for study and research at home and abroad ought to be established. Only by a systematic approach can the problem be solved.

It is not only imperative that the Indian foreign and diplomatic services should be democratic in composition and receive modern training, but that public opinion should be closely associated with the conduct of India's Foreign Office. It is always desirable that the greatest measure of unanimity should be maintained in the sphere of foreign policy, which, in far as it is possible, should not be subjected to the stresses and strains of domestic controversy. Actually such unanimity does obtain among the main political parties in India, in spite of wide divergencies on domestic issues. The area of agreement can still further be enlarged by setting up an all-party parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs. Consultative bodies of this type function in most democratic countries and the idea can be introduced with advantage into Indian parliamentary procedure. While the responsibility for any policy must ultimately rest with the Government in power, a representative Committee of this kind can play a useful part in keeping the administration in line with the trend of popular opinion. The Interim Government can make a start by creating a Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Assembly.

Finally, the widest possible dissemination of knowledge of international events and discussion of world problems is essential for the creation of an enlightened public opinion capable of assessing critically the actions of our Foreign Office. In this task unofficial organisations like the Indian Council for World Affairs and the Institute of International Relations can be of great use. At present, it is true, these bodies are very narrow in their composition and their membership largely consists of the well-to-do sections of the Indian public. This not only invests their deliberations with an air of dilettantism, but identifies them almost exclusively with the less forward trends of opinion. But there is no reason why these bodies should not be broadened to make them efficient and representative forums for serious discussion and analysis of international problems.

These are some suggestion bearing on the question of building up an Indian Foreign Office to which our people ought to give careful thought; and the time for doing that is now. It would be a major tragedy if through neglect or indifference we allowed the emergence of a mandarin class arrogating to itself the right to handle India's foreign relations in a spurious atmosphere of departmental esotericism. India has entered very late in the arena of world politics: she cannot afford expert mishandling of her foreign relations.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sikhs And A. I. C. C. Resolution

Sir,—Mr. K. F. Nariman, in a statement published in your issue of the 11th January writes as if all things were being arranged in a non-communal manner, and the Sikhs were trying to divert the policy of the Congress into communal or sectarian channels. He forgets that the whole basis of the present solution of the Indian trouble is communal. He feels perturbed over the prospect of the Sikhs being given a veto in the Panjab, which might lead to other minorities demanding the same right in the other provinces. The real fact is that the Congress Committee has done no such thing. It has tried to placate the Muslim League at the expense of Assam and the Sikhs. It has accepted the demand of the Muslim League about the grouping of provinces; which means that has handed over the Sikhs, bound hand-and-foot, to the Muslims of the Panjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the N. W. F. P., and the Assamese Hindus to the Muslims of Bengal. It has acted on the principle: "Everybody for himself, and the Devil for the hindmost." The Hindus of some provinces have preferred the idea of snatching for themselves a sort of liberty which is really no liberty because it would be gained by sacrificing their coreligionists in Assam and the Panjab. Now these 'hindmost' people—the stray sheep—have to shepherd themselves. So far they have been looking to the Congress, which had clearly acknowledged that injustice had been done to them and that they would be helped in getting their wrong redressed. In view of this assurance the Sikhs had reversed their decision of boycotting the Constituent Assembly and joined hands with the Congress, which after using them as a lever to tide over its own difficulty has now shown them the door, with a pious wish that they won't be ill-treated by their new masters. In a way, they have been asked to make terms with the League. Most of the Sikhs were of the opinion from the beginning that the Congress could not help the Sikhs. The problem of India would be solved, as always it has been solved, in the Panjab, and, therefore the solution will come not when Mahatma Gandhi meets Jinnah but when Tara Singh meets Jinnah. This meeting is inevitable. But the pity is that Tara Singh would be meeting a prouder and stiffer Jinnah now. It would have been better if the Sikhs had been told earlier that the Congress would not be able to make a stand for them. Then they would have secured better terms. Even now it is not too late. The Muslim League should know that as they feel insecure in the face of an unalterable majority in the Centre, so do the Sikhs in their home province, where Muslims are in a majority. Muslims are not very fond of counting heads of population in their case, so are the Sikhs not ready to be disposed off as a hopeless minority. They believe in the righteousness of their cause, which is not to be ruled by a communal government but by a joint government in which no community is in a position to dominate other communities.

It is quite possible to carve out a province in the land of the five rivers where the three communities could be more or less equally balanced. But who would discuss this scheme with the Sikhs?—Yours, etc.

TEJA SINGH.

Bombay,
Khalsa College,

Cloth Difficulty—A Solution

Sir,—When it is stated that there is a shortage of cloth to the extent of 700 million yards we ought to be also informed as to how much of this proportion is due to mills having adopted medium and finer counts as compared with their normal manufactures. It is most unfortunate that the profit element and the vested interests have brought to the forefront the issue of coarse count versus fine count ignoring the real needs of the masses and the proper method of solving it.

We have to urge in this connection the primary importance of commandeering the industry to produce such sorts as are most durable. If proper care is taken and suitable changes made in the manufacture of cloth we are sure it would not be difficult to manufacture cloth which would be more durable than the present sorts. A man, would, then be able to manage with 3/4ths or 2/3rds of his requirements, proportionate to the increased durability of the cloth. The shortage would then be made up to a very large extent by the durability. To achieve this purpose the production would have to be strictly standardised and manufacturers would be permitted to prepare only such sorts as are prescribed by the Government. In order to leave no loop-hole all stages of manufacture beginning with mixings should be standardised, and well defined.

The inevitable course now is to switch over the country's entire production immediately to standardised sorts and go coarser to the extent it is possible, consistent with production of durable sorts.—Yours etc.

A REALIST

Ahmedabad.

Punjab Situation

Sir,—I am surprised at the foolish and unwise action of the Punjab Government towards the Muslim League and its organization and I very strongly condemn and protest against this attitude.

The Punjab Government must know that Muslim League popularity is not confined to one particular place, province or country. It is spread throughout the length and breadth of the Muslim world. The Muslims are always prepared to sacrifice each and every thing even their lives, for the cause of Muslim League, its organization and to achieve Pakistan. The Punjab Government alone will be held responsible for the consequences. Musalmans are prepared to accept boldly any challenge of the Punjab Government and they are waiting the command of their Qaide Azam.

M. A. BARI.

Nationalist Muslims

Sir,—"Staunch Congressman" writing under the caption "Nationalist Muslims" says "If we remove the misapprehensive screen and examine carefully the work that has been done by Congress workers, we find that only Hindu leaders in Congress performed their duties in most efficient manner." When he talks like this is he not guilty of creating communalism within the Indian National Congress, which is a non-communal body? Is he aware of the fiery speeches of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel? Speeches which even the large section of Indian Press has described as "fighting" and "aggressive." Are for the Sardar and his type of men, making the work of Nationalist very difficult?

"Staunch Congressman" also says that Nationalist Muslims do not address Muslim masses. Is he not aware of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's constructive work along with his famous Red Shirts? Is not Gaffar Khan going from village to village preaching for inter-communal harmony in Bihar?

GULAMALI HABIB.

Jan. 29.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

JERUSALEM, Feb. 1 (UPA): King Abdullah of Transjordan denied a Cairo newspaper report which said his troops were massing for an invasion of Syria.

"I categorically deny these allegations which are outrageous and ill-motivated" he said, when told of the report by telephone. "I submitted an application for membership of the United Nations. I want a partnership in it and not war. I am a member of the Arab League. This report is most irresponsible".

* * *

The Soviet journal, the "New Times" attacked the United States economic policy in Europe as "hunger strategy which uses the food help as a means of political pressure".

Of course it is perfectly wrong! The correct Russian strategy is to withhold all food supplies while slowly turning on the political screw. This has at least the virtue of—costing nothing!!

* * *

"Do you approve of Mr. Bevin's foreign policy?"—Mr. Bernard Shaw was asked by a Press correspondent.

"I do not know how far his attitude can be called a policy", replied G.B.S., "but it is a first rate John Bull atttitude and perfectly honest".

Does the Old Boy slyly insinuate that British Foreign Policy is something different from Mr. Bevin's personal and honest attitude?

* * *

More League Resolute Executions.
—Headline.

Sorry, it's the printer's devil! **Read** for above:

More Vague Desolate Resolutions.

Sorry again. Our apologies! **Read** for both above:

Sore League Dissolute Evolutions.

D—The Printer's Devil! Our profoundest regrets!! Read for all three above:

Mere Fugue, Executive Revolution.

We give it up! We only wanted to comment upon the latest League Executive Resolutions. Ah, there we have got you by the horns, you blasted Printer's Devil!

* * *

An energetic press correspondent after extensive investigations has come to the exclusive conclusion that the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is indisputable.

R.I.P.—Until at any rate some still more enterprising stable companion of the above newshawk puts Bose indubitably into the birth columns again!

* * *

WHERE DID MAN BEGIN?
—Headline.

Simple. After W-o——!

* * *

An American film producer was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant and asked if he had had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Show me your diplomas", demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then", demanded the producer, with a slight sneer, "say me a big word".

Control Of Capital Issues

NEW DELHI.

Consent for an issue of Rs. 9,22,70,000 in respect of 17 companies was given during the period January 21 to 27, 1947, under the Control of Capital Issues Scheme, according to a statement issued by the Controller of Capital Issues. Of this sum, Rs. 1,90,50,000 were granted as further issue to an existing company for the manufacture of a children's food and certain pharmaceutical products, while Rs. 1 crore was granted to a new concern for the manufacture of heavy and light chemicals.

The amount of capital to the issue of which consent has been given represents Rs. 6,36,00,000 in respect of Immediate Schemes, Rs. 2,74,30,000 for Long-Range Schemes and Rs. 12 40,000 for Semi-Long Range Schemes.

Soviet Diplomacy Plays For Tactical Advantages

Move To Delay Conclusion Of Anglo-French Alliance

LONDON, Feb. 2. (Reuter): The riddle of the real meaning of the recent Soviet utterances on the future of Anglo-Soviet relations continues to hold diplomatic lime-light in London.

The crux of the question is still believed to be the recent exchange of letters between Marshal Stalin and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the subsequent inspired articles in the Soviet press should be interpreted as opening a move towards a closer Anglo-Soviet Military Alliance or simply as a major strategic move in great power politics in preparation for the coming Moscow meeting of the "Big Four."

TWO LIMITATIONS.

The tone of current Soviet press articles suggests that one of the "reservations" which Russia is anxious to remove from the existing text of Anglo-Soviet Treaty may be that contained in Article Four. This specifically limits the invocation of military aid to cases of renewed hostilities with Germany or any powers associated with her in acts of aggression in future and, moreover, provides for the Military Aid Agreement being superseded by an international security organisation such as U.N.O.

The removal of either of these two limiting factors—the latter of which was dropped from the Franco-Soviet Alliance signed two and half years after the Anglo-Soviet document—from a revised version of the Treaty with Russia would, of course, profoundly widen the nature of the Military Alliance by binding Britain and Russia to mutual assistance in the event of a clash between either of them and any other power.

The probable repercussions of such a step on American public opinion need no elaboration, particularly, in view of the open Soviet criticism of Anglo-American relations.

DAMPER ON "WESTERN BLOC".

Another possible interpretation links Russia's initiative for a revision of the 1942 text of the Anglo-Soviet Alliance with the impending conclusion of the Anglo-French Alliance. Here Russia's well-known suspicions of a 'Western Bloc" and the persistently anti-British tone of the French communist press over last year has led some observers to detect in the timing of the Soviet move a desire to delay the conclusion of any Anglo-French Alliance until the Anglo-Soviet Pact has been revised.

Supporters of this theory point to the recent visit of M. Boghmolov, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, to the Kremlin as an evidence of connection between the two sets of events.

TACTICAL MOVES.

The fact that the discussion of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty revision and of the fundamental sincerity of Anglo-Russian relations has coincided in the Soviet press with sweeping criticism of the Anglo-American policy in Germany has resulted in the third main speculative trend—that the Soviet is manoeuvring for tactical advantages before Moscow talks on Germany.

The three theories are not mutually exclusive. By facing Britain with the demand for a more general Military Alliance which would create suspicion in America, Moscow may hope to loosen the comparative solidarity which has characterised the views of America and Britain in the business of peacemaking hitherto.

Meetings of the "Big Four" Deputies on Germany and Austria have proceeded with relatively little interruption in the form of debate.

Notable exceptions have been the discussion of Soviet memorandum on the procedure for Germany and the debate on whether or not Australia's integrity and independence should be formally guaranteed in the Peace Treaty by the Allied and associated powers.

SCANT RESULTS.

German meetings, apart from presentation of Allied viewpoints, have produced very scant results to date. The Gusev Memorandum on procedure revealed clearly that Russia is unwilling to repart from the pattern of the Paris Conference by granting fuller participation for powers other than the "Big Four". The western powers agree that the lesson of Paris was that wider consultation would not only be desirable in principle, but would help in practice to simplify the work of drafting the Peace.

It has plainly emerged that Russia and the Slav group will favour the establishment of a centralised German Government, probably as a necessary preliminary to the signature of any German Peace Treaty.

PROTRACTED BUSINESS.

This confirms the general belief that the negotiation of the German Peace is likely to be a very protracted business since political obstacles in the way of an early election of the Central Government appear insurmountable.

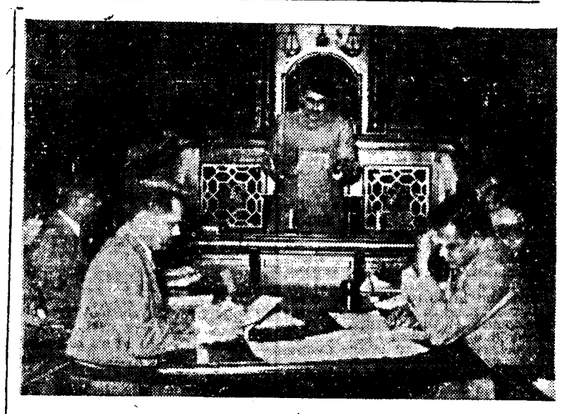
All current indications are that the Anglo-French Alliance negotiations will begin very shortly—as soon as the British draft text has received the approval of the Cabinet and Chiefs of Staff.

The fact that the Alliance will not be linked with German problems, on which outstanding Anglo-French differences still exist, simplifies the task.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The dramatic decision of the Egyptian Government to lay before U.N.O. the whole situation resulting from the breakdown of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty revision talks has as yet had no sequel. There is still hope that the Egyptian Government may reconsider its decision. The 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was negotiated freely and willingly by two Independent Sovereign States and, moreover, full agreement was reached at one stage of the negotiations for revision, which have just broken down on the question of the Sudan.

On this point, Egypt must convince the United Nations that Britain is acting wrongly—or at least illegally—in refusing to agree to a formula for the Government of the Sudan which does not embody the principle of self-determination for the Sudan in deciding her eventual destinies.



SARDAR ABDUR RAB NISHTAR, Member for Communications, Government of India, addressing Civil Aviation Conference in New Delhi held on Feb. 1.

TWO BOYS HURT IN KNIFE ATTACKS

More Punitive Fines Levied In City And Suburbs

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Six persons including two boys were injured and one other died in knife attacks on Monday. The incidents occurred in Nagpada, Byculla, Parel, Dadar West and Mahim areas", says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

The Press Note adds. "In all 11 arrests were made, four of these were in connection with the stabbings in Dadar West and three for stoning a pedestrian in Princess Street area. Stone throwing was reported also from Byculla and Dharavi areas".

The curfew which was enforced in Girgaum, Thakurdwar, C. P. Tank, Khetwadi, Kamatipura, Naibazar, Hasanabad and Anjirwadi areas till yesterday lapsed with effect from today.

FURTHER COLLECTIVE FINES

Further collective fines in connection with the disturbances in Bombay city and Suburbs have been levied on the following ten localities:

(1) Rs. 898 on the tenants occupying rooms etc. in (i) Nurani Building, (ii) Abdulkarim Abdul Samad Building, (iii) Fitwalla Chawl, (iv) Mullani Chawl, (v) Abubakar Building, and (vi) Damodar Nivas, Piper Road, Kurla.

(2) Rs. 250 on the tenants occupying rooms etc. in (i) Gupte Vakil Building, (ii) Meher Building, (iii) Karamat Shet's Chawl and (iv) Tayeballi Mahomedalli Building, Bellgrami Road, Kurla.

(3) Rs. 420 on the tenants occupying rooms in (i) Aslam Building, (ii) Jiwaji Building, (iii) Mahomedali Chiniwalla Building, (iv) Mahomedkhan Nurkhan Trust Building, (v) Lalmahomed Building and (vi) Surajprasad Building, Old Agra Road, Kurla.

(4) Rs. 240 on the tenants occupying rooms in (i) Sitaram Master's Chawl, (ii) Bandrawalla's Chawl, (iii) Faizkhan's Chawl and (iv) Munshi's Chawl, Takia Ward, Kurla.

(5) Rs. 120 on the tenants occupying rooms in Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

(6) Rs. 600 on the tenants occupying rooms in (i) Cementwalla Building and (ii) Mistry Building, Junction of Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road and Khara Tank Road, Dongri.

(7) Rs. 100 on the tenants occupying rooms in the Dagdi Building, Golanji Hill Road, Kalachowky.

(8) Rs. 1,020 on the tenants occupying rooms in (i) House No. 52, (ii) House No. 34-38, (iii) House No. 30-32, (iv) House No. 31-33, (v) House No. 27-29—Kolbhat Lane, Chira Bazar.

(9) Rs. 870 on the tenants occupying rooms in Alipura Building and Rehimat Building, Vincent Road, Dadar East.

(10) Rs. 2,547 on the tenants occupying rooms in (i) Peon Cement Chawl —Pais Street, (ii) Poman Nivas—Pais Street, (iii) Shaikh Sarafali Mamooji Building, Killedar Street, and (iv) Patra Chawls Nos. 3 4 5 6 39 62 and 63 Killedar Street.

KURLA CURFEW MODIFIED

The order issued on January 30 imposing 24-hour curfew in Kurla, a suburb of Bombay City, has been modified and extended for a further period of seven days from today, Feb. 3. The hours of curfew will now be from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. in all places and areas to which the old orders applied.

The proclamation of emergency in the Kolaba District has been renewed for a further period of one month from Feb. 4.

U.S.A. To Support Egypt In Security Council?

CAIRO, Feb. 3, (IPA): The U. S. A. is reported to be planning to support Egypt in the Security Council about the evacuation of British forces from Egypt and the annulment of the 1936 Treaty.

The U. S. A. also intends suggesting joint administration of Sudan for five years, followed by a plebiscite under an International Commission to make its own decision.

News In Brief

WARSAW, Feb 3 (Reuter): Doctors at a "secret" hospital in Sanok District of south-eastern Poland were stated today to have shot three nurses and nine wounded patients and then committed suicide when the building caught fire while being attacked yesterday by Polish security forces who were reported to have pursued some "bandits" of the Ukrainian Independence Army to a hospital and then surrounded it. They called on the bandits to surrender but the bandits opened fire and the hospital subsequently caught fire. There was only one survivor in the hospital—a Ukrainian.

LISBON, Feb. 3 (Reuter): The Air France Dakota, which crashed near Lisbon on Saturday with a loss of 15 lives, made a radio call to the Lisbon airport only 15 minutes before it crashed, but the airport radio was unable to reply because of power failure. The Airline is, however, sending experts to Lisbon today to investigate the accident as it had no technicians on the spot.

RANGOON, Feb. 3 (Reuter): With the threat of a general strike in Burma in a day or two, U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government, who returned here yesterday morning from London, conferred with Trade Union leaders and labour officials this morning with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement of the disputes.

NEW DELHI, Feb 3 (API): The President of the Constituent Assembly today received the following telegram from "Indian Congress" Singapore:—

"Singapore Indian Congress held mass meeting celebrating Netaji Jayayanti congratulates Constituent Assembly passing Nehru resolution declaring India Independent Sovereign Republic".

KHARTOUM, Feb. 3 (Reuter): Pro-Egyptian elements threw stones at the Government Marques at Atbara, Headquarters of the Railway system of the Sudan, late last night, injuring the Governor of the Province and Assistant District Commissioner—both British officials.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 3 (Reuter): The Palestine Supreme Court today refused an application made by his uncle on behalf of the condemned terrorist, Dov Gruner, calling on the Commissioner of Prisons to show cause why Gruner should be executed.

LAHORE, Feb. 3 (API): Mr. C. E. Gibson was re-elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from the Anglo-Indian Constituency following the rejection of the nomination papers of his rival, Mr. S. R. Lewis by the Returning Officer today.

HAMBURG, Feb. 3 (Reuter): Carmen Mory—"Black Angel"—and four other women and six men were sentenced by the Hamburg War Crimes Court today to die by hanging for crimes against humanity in the Ravensbrueck Women's Concentration Camp, where British girl parachutists were shot by firing squads and 5,000 women were murdered in gas chambers.

Sentence of death was also passed by the United States Military Tribunal at Dachau today on Hermann Zisch, former Non-Commissioned Officer, for complicity in the death of 2,300 concentration camp inmates at Kaufering, a subsidiary camp of Dachau.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuter): A great thaw spread slowly over Britain today bringing in its train tens of thousands of burst waterpipes, including 2,000 mains in London alone. Roads throughout the country were in many places more dangerous than during the height of the freezup, as heavy rain fell into thick snow and ice.

CANNES, Feb. 3 (Reuter): His Highness the Aga Khan, spiritual head of Ismaili Muslims, and his wife are to become "honorary citizens" of the French Riviera City here, it was announced today by the City's Municipal Council.

MOST TOWNS RETURNING TO NORMAL IN PUNJAB

But Arrests, Lathi Charges And League Demonstrations Continue

LAHORE, Feb. 3. (A.P.I.): "Situation in the Punjab is steadily improving and although provocative slogans have become a habit with the processionists, they do not, however, cover any ground. The processions mainly consist of school boys and girls who very often stage demonstration in a holiday mood, says a press "communique" issued by the Punjab Government at 6 p.m. today.

The "Communique" adds: Today being the night of Id-Milad-ul-Nabi, mostly religious processions were taken out in all the towns of the Punjab. No procession was obstructed by the police as the requisite licenses had already been obtained. Only routine processions were seen going in the streets in some of the big towns of the Punjab. Most of the cities are returning to normal. A few arrested persons have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MARCH ON UNIONIST H. Q.

In Lahore a procession was held on second February, which was larger than the previous one, the day being Sunday. Previously a meeting was held in the city and a procession was taken out which went up to the Express Road near the Headquarters of the Unionist Party. Subsequently it was dispersed and a few persons were removed by lorry and then let off. On third February, a procession of Muslim ladies marched on the Mall. Other processions of Id-Milad were taken out which had their way unchecked.

TEAR-GAS USED IN FEROZEPUR

Reports from other districts show that the situation is well in hand and usual processions are making very little impression on the minds of the public. In Amritsar, a few processions were taken out and abusive slogans were raised, but no arrests were made. In Ferozepur a procession was taken out which was dispersed by the use of teargas. In Gujranwala, Karnal, and Montgomery a few persons were arrested. It is reported that the situation in these towns is static. There was no activity in Lyallpur and Sialkot on the second February. Hissar and Gurdaspur are returning to normal. In Simla, a funeral procession of a deceased person was taken out which dispersed after the burial. There was no procession in Dera Ghazi Khan, due to a protracted quarrel between the students and the public over the question off leadership.

LATHI-CHARGE IN SHAHPUR

The police was obliged to disperse the procession in Shahpur with a lathi-charge resulting in injuries to some persons. No arrest was made. Some demonstrations were held in Rawalpindi. A person died in Rawalpindi, as a result of a scuffle between the Khaksar and the Muslim Leaguers. A few persons in Rawalpindi were arrested and then dumped. Some token processions were taken out in Ambala and Hoshiarpur. There was no meeting or procession in Multan, while in Khanewal a procession of school boys was taken out.

WOMEN AT SECRETARIAT

A procession of Muslim Women was taken out from Mozang in the morning and it swelled in number on its way to the Civil Secretariat. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab was in his office at the Secretariat when the demonstration was in process at the main entrance. The demonstration continued for an hour, eventually the police took eleven women into custody.

The procession then marched towards the Mall and proceeded towards the residence of the Minister of Revenue, Nawab Sir Muzafar Ali Qazilbash, on the Express Road.

42 ARRESTS IN LAHORE

Forty-two persons were arrested in the evening while leading a procession on the Express Road in defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

Addressing a large gathering of Muslims outside Mochi Gate this afternoon, Malik Shaukat Ali, Acting President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League exhorted the people to guard against their movement drifting into an intercommunal strife. "We are fighting," he said, "against the tyranny of an undemocratic regime."

The meeting then converted itself into a procession which, after parading through the main thoroughfares of the city, proceeded towards the Express Road.

There a contingent of armed police near the residence of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Sir Muzafar Ali Khan Qizilbash, stopped the procession and took forty persons into custody including Haji Abdul Karim, the leader elected for the day.

CHINOT ARRESTS

Twenty-one persons were arrested in Chinot yesterday and removed to the District Jail at Jhang according to a news bulletin issued by the Punjab Muslim League Headquarters.

The President of the Lahore District Muslim League was arrested yesterday in Chunnia along with General Secretary of the Muslim League.

In District Jullundur four prominent League workers have been sentenced to one year imprisonment each.

The police resorted to lathi charge to disperse a large crowd in Gujarat which marched into the town shouting anti-Khizer slogans.

The police arrested the uniformed volunteers who formed the vanguard of the procession and were marching in military form.

HARTAL IN KASUR

Complete hartal was observed in Kasur yesterday and in the evening a procession was taken out which, after parading the main thoroughfares of the town, terminated in a public meeting.

In Pakpatan Muslim League workers were arrested yesterday for organising a public meeting in defiance of the ordinance. Several arrests were made in Wazirbad yesterday.

Nine Muslim Leaguer, including two Municipal Commissioners of Sialkot were arrested on Saturday for leading a procession in defiance of the ordinance. Thirty-one persons were arrested yesterday, but twenty-five of them were later released.

Eleven league workers, who were arrested at Warburton on Saturday were today produced before the District Magistrate of Sheikhupura and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each.

"SANDESH" GAGGED

The Punjab Government has served a notice on Pandit Babu Ram Sharma, Proprietor of the weekly "Sandesh", Ludhiana, and Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha, directing him not to publish the paper for a further period of three months with effect from February 2, 1947, for having published an alleged objectionable article on Bengal situation in an issue in December 1946.

The action has been taken under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

'PUNJAB GOVT. FULLY DEMOCRATIC'

Development Minister Repudiates League's Charges

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 3 (API) Sardar Swarn Singh, Development Minister, Punjab and leader of the Panthic Party in an interview repudiated categorically the charge of the League Working Committee that the Punjab Coalition was unrepresentative or anti-League. He asserted that anti-Coalition was fully representative and democratic, not only enjoying the majority vote but also reflecting every community and interest in the province.

He deplored the charges coming from a body led by Mr. Jinnah, a constitutionalist. He further declared that the coalition was not anti-League but opposed only such activities as endangered peace in the province. He emphatically denied that the coalition ministry was throttling civil liberties.

He said "The emergency ordinance is honestly meant to ensure civil liberties by maintaining peace and communal harmony essential for orderly national progress of the country at this critical juncture". He claimed that the coalition was more jealous for civil liberties than the other parties.

Mahatma Walks 3-Miles-An-Hour

First Part Peace Campaign Ends

SINGHARIA, (Noakhali) Feb. 3. (API.) The first part of Mahatma Gandhi's walking tour, which began at Srirampur at the beginning of January, ended this morning when Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the village of Sadhurkhil.

The second part of the walking programme will begin at Sadhurkhil on Wednesday Feb. 5, and end at Haimchar on Feb. 24. During this part of the tour, Mahatma Gandhi will again do a village a day but at Sadhurkhil and three other villages he will halt for two days instead of one as at all others. The other three villages are Vijaynagar Raipur and Haimchar. Including Sadhurkhil and Haimchar the total number of villages in this programme is about two miles.

Mahatma Gandhi's walking speed as recorded in the first part of the tour is three miles an hour.

CONGRESSMEN CONDEMN MADRAS SAFETY ORDINANCE

MADRAS, Feb. 2 (A.P.I.): A strong condemnation of the Madras Public Safety Ordinance as "subversive of all civil liberties of the people" was voiced in a resolution moved by Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, a prominent Congressman of Madura, at the Madras Congress Legislature Party meeting today.

The party, which discussed the subject within closed doors at the Banquetting Hall, Mount Road, for full five hours today, had not concluded the discussion when it adjourned to meet again on Tuesday. Mr. T. Prakasam, the Premier, at the outset explained the extraordinary circumstances which compelled the Government to promulgate the Ordinance.

Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer characterised the Ordinance as most unjustifiable and unbecoming of a popular government. He held that it gave enormous powers for mischief in the hands of the officials and said that the Government could have, if the situation was really so bad, introduced a goonda's act to round up all unsocial elements in the society.

The President of the Kerala Congress Committee, Mr. K. Madhava Menon, criticised some of the provisions of the Ordinance as most obnoxious and suggested the introduction of a less rigorous legislation to deal with the situation.

About a dozen members spoke on the resolution and most of them while condemning the activities of the Communists expressed the view that "the Ordinance was unnecessary to counteract the 'mischief of the Communists, whose strength in the province did not exceed a thousand', and that it should be replaced with a legislation which would not empower the executive with powers out of all proportion as in the present case.

"The Vanguard" Caught In Storm

On BOARD H.M.S. "VANGUARD", Feb. 3 (A.P.A.): The "Vanguard" ran into typical stormy weather yesterday in crossing the Bay of Biscay. After a gale during the night, the battleship has been pitching and rolling all day long in a heavy sea.

The Royal family spent most of the day quietly in their apartments.

The bad weather is expected to last another 24 hours.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuter.): Vatican Radio tonight broadcast a report received by the Franciscan Orders Headquarters in Rome that two Franciscan missionaries—a German and a Dane—were murdered by Chinese Communists in Kiangsu Province on New York's day.

D. F. Karaka: Off My Chest

"Commercial Race Card, which is produced by experts on racing, had the following comments to make, which I reproduce here below:—

"Vijay Pataka was the easiest winner of the day. He had the field spread-eagled at the distance post and won with more than a stone in hand. It may be recalled that only 10 days before in similar company he finished an indifferent fifth in the Kalyan Plate over 1-1/4 miles. It is easy every time to explain away these glaring inconsistencies by the truism that performances of live animals are not susceptible of being evaluated by mechanical tests or judged by rigorous mathematical analysis. It is conceded that it is within the realms of possibility that Vijay Pataka was either not in a mood to gallop on the 15th January or that he had made rapid and phenomenal improvement in the course of 10 days. Human actions and unique performances are however, judged by probabilities and not by bare possibilities and an explanation on the lines suggested does not by any means sound probable. In any event it is foolish to shut off all inquiries at the source on the basis that such an explanation is capable of being advanced. This season has been full of such painful and embittering experiences and the public feel acutely disappointed even when they are denied even the empty satisfaction of token inquiries which may come to nothing under the present dispensation."

The same Race Card goes on to say:—

"Few expected the Gwalior connection, to try out Nishat on his first appearance on the course this season. The unexpected, however, happened which, incidentally, was quite in harmony with the abnormal psychology of this peculiar stable."

On Saturday a horse called Shan-E-Hind won. The colt was the property of the Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar.

Bombay Essential Commodities Order

Under the Essentials Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, the Government of Bombay has issued the Bombay Essential Commodities (Regulation of Disposal and Acquisition) Order, 1947, which has come into force with effect from 31st January 1947 and extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay. It applies to the following commodities:—

Wheat, rice, paddy, jowar, bajri, pulses of all kinds, barley, maize, ragi, gur, edible oil seeds, edible oils;

The main provisions of the Order are that the Director of Civil Supplies in the City of Bombay, the Food Controller in the Bombay Suburban District and the District Magistrate or any officer, authorised by him in the districts, may require persons to declare their stocks, not to use, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of such stocks without a permit and to sell the same to Government at a reasonable price, making due allowance for the quality, transport and incidental charges. If the Order is not complied with, the officer is authorised to enter upon the land or premises and take possession of the stocks and to sell the same, the sale proceeds being paid to the holder, after deducting the costs of sale.

The Order also provides authority for inspection of stocks books, accounts or other connected documents. Contravention of the Order, may result in forfeiture of the property involved.

Govt. Milk Distribution Scheme

In connection with the Government Milk Distribution Scheme in Bombay City and Suburbs to come into operation from March 1, "Milk Cards" are being substituted for the Coupon Books which the Government had intended to issue. The Cards will serve precisely the same purpose as that for which provision of coupon books had been contemplated. Dates for all days in the month are printed in squares on the backs of the cards rather in the manner of a monthly calendar. When milk is issued, the respective date square will be initialled and/or punched to indicate the issue.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange continued quiet but steady today and only a limited business was put through.

The following are today's final transactions up to 2.00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. paper 102/11 three per cent 1986 102/2 2 per cent 1970/75 102/3 3 per cent 1959/61 103/14 small odd lot three per cent 1953/55 103/4 Bl. three per cent Victory 1952 102/6 small lot.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 13/12 Calcutta National Bank 18/6 Hindusthan Mercantile Bank 46/8 Reserve Bank 144/-.

COTTONS: Basanti 17/- CT Cawnpore Textiles 11/11 (exdiv.)

COALS: Bengal 960/- Samla Colliery 12/4 South Karanpura 43/7 East Indian 65/-.

JUTES: Champdany 367/- Presidency 12/12 Union 742/8 Waverley 16/- small lot

ENGINEERINGS: Arthur Buttler 19/8 Burn and Co. 501/8 Jessop and Co., 32/- Steel products 7/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 6/- Indian Copper 4/8 Bathgate 12/2 Benares Electric 14/6 Calcutta Electric 36/9 Bararee Coke 36/- B. I. C. 10/12 F and C Osler 20/4 Indian cables 53/12 (exdiv) Hindusthan Building 17/2 Indian National Airways Dfd. 11/- National Tobacco 60/12 Rohtas Industry Ordy 16/2 Bengal Paper 275/8 Shree Gopal Paper 20/1 Humayun Properties 21/8.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 45/- Cum Div SL Ramnuger cane 28/12 Samastipore 21/2.

TEAS: Bishnauth 60/12 Hansqua 27/12 Hasimara 127/8 Jutlibari 26/12 small lot Teen Ali 25/4 Teesta Valley 46/3 Tezpore Ordy 31/4.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, February 3

Following are today's quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 28/12 do 68/- India sugar 22/12 Mysore sugar 62/-.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 12/6 Chembra Peaks 12/10 High produce 31/12 Kalpettas 29/12 Malankara 62/- Manalur 4/11 Ouchterlony 13/8 Pullangodes 2/9-1/2 Rajagiri 8/8 Woodland 9/-.

TEXTILES: Bangalore woi. 611/8 P. and Co., ordy 430 Balasubrahmania 134 Cambodia 37/14 Janardhana 166 Mettur 340 Madura CD 99/- Palani Andavar 200 Radhakrishna 413/8 Vasantha 391.

MISCELLANEOUS: And cement 117/8 Hind Trust 22 Ind ST Roll 17/8 Mysore Lamps 22 Mysore Chem and fert 17/- Mettur Chem 15/6 do Dfds 5/1 Prithvi 15/8 Singareni 16 Spencer 15/2.

Ultimatum To Jewish Agency

Call To Aid Police And Armed Forces In Hunting Down Terrorists

JERUSALEM, Feb. 3 (Reuter): Palestine's Chief Secretary tonight gave the Jewish Agency an ultimatum of seven days for Palestine Jews "to lend aid to the Government by cooperating with the police and armed forces "in hunting down terrorists", it is reliably learned from Jewish sources.

Dutch Blockade In Indonesia

BATAVIA, Feb. 3, (IPA): Following British protests against the treatment of the steamer "Empire May Rover," the Dutch navy is compelling all ships trading in Indonesian waters to submit to the search and conform to all Dutch regulations.

The policy aims at blocking of arms imports to Indonesian nationalists and halting exports of rubber and other products from European-owned estates in nationalists territory.

Dealings In Foreign Exchange

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3, (A.P.I.): The Finance Member, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, today presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to regulate certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities and the import and export of currency and bullion. The Select Committee has made no material change in the original provisions of the Bill.

Transactions in Foreign exchange are at present regulated under the Emergency Provisions Continuance Ordinance of 1946.

The Bill will contain certain extra-territorial application and the Select Committee says that persons concerned who are earning a livelihood in a foreign country should be freed from even a technical liability under the Bill when they spend foreign currency which they have earned abroad.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in a minute of dissent says that the intentions of the Government of India in regard to sterling areas will have to be carried out by Executive orders. He does not consider this as a satisfactory method of legislation and prefers a schedule of territories.

REPRESENT INDIA'S COMBINED CULTURE

Asaf Ali Felicitated On Eve Of Departure To United States

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3. (A. P. I.): Over 500 prominent citizens of Delhi assembled today at a reception given in honour of Mr. Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador-designate to America. The function was attended by some members of the Interim Government and a number of foreign diplomats.

Mr. Asaf Ali was garlanded by representatives of various organisations. An address presented to him by Mr. Hallal Ahmad Zuberi on behalf of the citizens, expressed gratitude for what Mr. Asaf Ali had done for the country and it was hoped that his personality would forge the bonds of friendships between the United States of America and India.

MAHATMA'S GREETINGS

"India has a right to expect you to represent the combined culture India's many religions represent," says Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Mr. Asaf Ali.

Mahatma Gandhi says: "You are an old and seasoned Congressman. I know how you stood in the estimation of the late lamented Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, and what value Maulana Abul Kalam Azad puts upon you, not to mention the many important Hindu and other friends you have. It is well, therefore, that the Interim Government of India has chosen you as its first Ambassador in America. India has a right to expect you to represent the combined culture India's many religions represent. What is perhaps more, you will represent simple living and high thinking for which the National Congress stands and of which you are a distinguished member."

BENGAL COUNCIL TO DISCUSS NOAKHALI

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3 (API): An adjournment motion seeking to discuss the happenings in Noakhali and Tipperah Districts in October last and alleged failure of the Government of Bengal to prevent them or to render timely assistance to the people affected, was admitted in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House), when the Budget Session opened today.

Sir B. P. Roy, President, who was in the Chair, fixed Feb. 6 for its discussion.

Earlier, the House referred to the deaths of a number of prominent persons, including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, a former Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. P. D. Raikut, an Ex-Minister.

BENGAL HAS ONLY JUTE SURPLUS

Bengal has nothing to offer except jute of which commodity alone she has a surplus, said a spokesman of the Bengal Government Food Supply Department, Mr. A. D. Khan, this morning. Asked whether Bengal would be in a position to contribute anything towards solving Bombay's anticipated food difficulties this year, he said "We are ourselves in deficit in respect of many things".

Jawahar Answers Tribal Policy Critics

Business Of Taking Hostages Is Barbarous

Sardar On Justification Of Raids On Communist Offices

SERIES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS DISALLOWED

New Delhi, Feb. 3 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the House and Member for External Affairs, revealed in the Central Assembly today that after grave consideration the Government of India decided not to bomb the tribal territories involved in the recent raid on Hazara.

Other steps were taken to meet the situation. "Our decision" said Pandit Nehru, "was justified by subsequent events."

ADJOURNMENT ON HAZARA RAID

Pandit Nehru was speaking during discussion on the admissibility of Sardar Mangal Singh's adjournment motion on "the failure of the Government of India to take timely action to stop preparations made by the tribesmen in the tribal areas to attack the peaceful citizens of Hazara district, resulting in great loss of life and property."

"BARBAROUS"

"This business of taking hostages" said Pandit Nehru "is certainly not a very desirable one (hear, hear").

A voice from Muslim League benches: It is barbarous.

Pandit Nehru: It is barbarous. I might, however, draw the attention of the House to the fact that what is happening on the Frontier areas in regard to these raids is also extraordinarily barbarous and medieval and we have to meet that barbarousness somehow. No Government can tolerate raids, murders, kidnappings and the like. We ought, no doubt, to remove the causes of these things but if they occur, they have to be met with the greatest force necessary for the occasion. It is for this House to decide whether to meet them by air bombing or by sending armed forces.

"LENIENCY OF GOVT."

Earlier, Pandit Nehru referred to another motion tabled by Nawab Siddique Ali Khan to discuss "the punitive fine and barbarous and medieval practice of taking hostages imposed on Mondihor tribes in January 1947" and said "I am sure the whole House will deplore these occurrences. The motions for adjournment look upon this affair from different angles. One seeks to condemn Government for not taking action and the other seeks to condemn for taking too much action. As a matter of fact I think this particular incident deplorable as it is shows the extraordinary leniency of Government also in this particular matter".

These things occurred due to many causes and it was not an easy matter to stop them unless some long term policy was aimed at and the whole background of Government in the tribal areas was affected thereby. Unfortunately, even now, people were kidnapped and raids sometimes took place and House must ultimately raise the question in its entirety and draw up some policy which would put an end to this unfortunate state of affairs.

PUBLIC TAKEN INTO CONFIDENCE

In the present instance, what happened had already been publicly stated in a number of Communiques issued by Government. Right from the beginning the public had been taken fully into confidence.

This kind of things was not new, although certain new factors came in. It was a very difficult matter to deal with these incidents, more especially because a certain policy had been followed and it was not easy to change that policy completely. The raid on Hazara was not on a very big scale. It had disastrous consequences, undoubtedly, in the killing of persons and the looting and burning of property. It lasted fairly short time, about two or three days. Immediately steps were taken. "I do not think it is possible to say that the steps subsequently taken were either delayed or inefficient.

PAST LEGACIES!

It might be that if a different long-term policy had been followed, such things might not have happened. But the same could be said about many things that were happening in India. We had past legacies, some of them very bad ones. We could not change them suddenly. That was why we were striving for the independence of this country so that we could change them completely (hear, hear). .. ..

"NO URGENCY ABOUT IT"

There was no urgency about the motion, Pandit Nehru said, because nothing was happening at the moment. Something happened a month ago. He was perfectly prepared to discuss the question if it was brought in the form of a resolution.

Explaining the urgency of the motion, Sardar Mangal Singh said "these unfortunate happenings have not taken place all of a sudden. There were a series of incidents which occurred in the tribal areas, of which the Government of India ought to have taken notice. Previous raids were more or less conducted by looting parties. They were economic in character. But this time there was a regular plan behind it and it was on a very large scale and I am very anxious that such happenings should be stopped".

EXCITING SPEECHES IN FRONTIER MEETINGS

Sardar Mangal Singh said that during Pandit Nehru's visit to the Frontier he had sufficient notice of the temper of the Frontier people. About two months before the incident. Hindus from two villages had urged the Assistant Commissioner to take some action to protect them. No action was taken. After the Bihar incident, several public meetings were held in the Tribal areas and they were reported to have been addressed by some people from Bihar and some students of Aligarh University. Exciting speeches were delivered at those meetings. Political officers sent reports of these happenings to the Government of India, who obviously did not take any action. The question raised by him in his Adjournment Motion "seriously concerns the lives and property of the non-Muslim people living in the Frontier Districts'.

MOTION DISALLOWED

The President disallowed the motion, observing "from what has been said by Sardar Mangal Singh and the Leaders of the House, I do not think discussion of the motion is urgent just at the moment".

JOSHI'S ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

The Chair disallawed Mr. N. M. Joshi's adjournment motion on the simultaneous searches all over India of the offices of the Communist Party, arrests of certain Communist leaders, seizure of documents and searches of Kisan and Trade Union organisations.

Opposing the admissibility of the motion Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, said that the matter involved a complaint filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, certain secret documents of the Defence Department appeared to have been stolen between the months of April and August last and there was some correspondence between the Central Government and the Bombay Government on this matter. The legal advisers of the Bombay Government advised them that there was a proper case for prosecution under the Official Secrets Act. The Government of Bombay, accordingly, issued an order on December 18 last empowering the Commissioner of Police under Section 13 of the Official Secrets Act to lodge a complaint against the editor of the "Peoples Age" in respect of eight articles which appeared between April 4 and August 4 1946. On December 23, similar action was taken in respect of an article entitled "Operation Asylum" which was published in September 1946.

SIMULTANEOUS SEARCHES JUSTIFIED

In connection with these investigations, the Bombay police had to make searches and they filed a complaint before the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Apart from the documents mentioned, several other scripts were alleged to have been stolen and other materials of a secret nature pilferred. The Police Commissioner considered it necessary to make the searches simultaneously; otherwise the materials and persons concerned would go underground. Under Section 165 of the Police Act the Bombay Government were entitled to ask for the assistance of the Central Intelligence Bureau in order to co-ordinate the searches.

The Central Intelligence Department, Sardar Patel said, did nothing more than assist the Bombay Police in the normal discharge of their duty.

"SUBJUDICE"

The Home Member said that according to information in the press, a bail application on behalf of the arrested persons had been rejected by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The matter thus was subjudice. The Central Government had done nothing except giving the Provincial Government the advice that the Bombay Government could proceed to a court of law. It was a proper advice which the Central Government could give to any province. He contended that the Bombay police was entitled to the co-operation of the Central Intelligence Bureau so that the object of the prosecution might not be frustrated.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that it was not a "subjudice" matter.

Searches and arrests had already been made and the matter went to the court only for a bail application.

The Home Member said that the arrests and searches followed a regular complaint filed before the Presidency Magistrate. He understood that certain documents which were not relevant to the searches were returned.

"RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF PRESS"

A bill will be introduced covering the provisions of the Press Ordinance for the Centrally administered areas issued last week, said the Home Member opposing the admissibility of an Adjournment motion by Miss Maniben Kara to discuss "the restrictions on the freedom of the press and the issuing of an Ordinance".

The President Mr. Mavlanker said that his Secretary had received a notice from the Government that they were going to introduce legislation on the lines of the Ordinance and the House would have an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. Ishaw Seth said that the objections to the Ordinance remained.

SARDAR EXPLAINS

The Home Member Sardar Patel explained that there was considerable communal tension at the present moment round about Delhi and naturally the Centrally Administered Area was not free from the tension. Similar ordinances were already in force in the neighbouring provinces. Two Ordinances which were wider and rigorous were promulgated in the Punjab and equally similar Ordinances were working in Bengal. There was an Ordinance in United Provinces which had now been replaced by legislation. There was an Ordinance in Bihar as well. "It is not possible" Sardar Patel said "for a small province like Delhi to be a pocket for disseminating objectionable materials and to frustrate the good efforts that are being made in other provinces to prevent communal disorders. The situation was such that we had to take action by an Ordinance and after full consideration, we came to the conclusion that looking to the present atmosphere an Ordinance should be passed.

"The Home Member said that he would take the House into confidence by introducing a bill shortly.

The chair disallowed the motion.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LEAGUE NEWS

The chair also disallowed an Adjournment Motion by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang on "the discrimination practised by the A.I.R. against Muslim League news and the special consideration shown to Congress News".

Mr. Nairang said that the urgency of his motion rose every minute that passed by and was enhanced everytime a broadcast was made. One felt that the news broadcast was one-sided news and some important aspects of public affairs was misrepresented.

The Home Member Sardar Patel denied the charge of discrimination in the representation of news. He said that if discrimination had been practised, the motion did not say when it started and whether it was a matter of immediate importance as to justify an Adjournment Motion. If discrimination, as was alleged, had been going on for two months, it could do no harm if it went on for a few more days. (Laughter). If it was suggested that the discrimination was in favour of the Congress organisation, he would say it was a bigger organisation with bigger activities and naturally it occupied a little more space. On occasions when there were more League activities, the radio gave more League news. Similarly, if there was Hindu Mahasabha news, the radio gave that too. Whatever news was received from Press agencies and other sources was utilised.

It might be sometime one listened to a certain news at one time and did not care to hear the radio again when his news was being broadcast.

"FOR SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES"

The chair ruled out of order Mr. Ahmed Jaffer's motion to discuss the lending of troops by the Government of India for the suppression of civil liberties of the people.

The defence Secretary Mr. Bhalja said that no request for troops had been received from the Punjab Government. It was primarily the responsibility of the Provincial Government to deal with civil disturbances. Occasions, however, arose when the civil authorities sought the aid of the military but the responsibility for that rested on the provincial Government. In the present case, he understood that the Punjab Government requested the local commander to station troops as a precautionary measure in Lahore and in another place.

The chair also disallowed Mr. Ghazanfarulla's motion to discuss "Muslim apprentices in the Jamalpur workshop of the E. I. Railway".

Campaign Against Gun Running In Egypt

CAIRO, (Reuter):

Following recent captures of important quantities of arms and ammunition in Egypt, the Ministry of the Interior has ordered the launching of a country-wide campaign against illicit traffic in arms. The Ministry, it says, is determined to suppress this traffic in contraband arms.

Latest seizures include 12 rifles, two machine-guns and 66,125 rounds of ammunition in the village of Hosh Issa in Lower Egypt. In another village nearby a search revealed 6,000 rifle bullets.

From Kantara, on the Egyptian-Palestine border, comes a report that the police have discovered a rifle of German make and 10,000 rounds of amunition in the house of a certain Girgis Abdul Shelid. Kantara police also seized another 7,000 rounds of ammunition to smuggle the ammunition to Palestine.

ALLAHABAD SATYAGRAHA.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2. (A.P.I.): A round up of the three-day old "satyagraha" started by the Shia Muslims of Allahabad in defiance of the ban placed on processions and demanding the right to take the Chehlum procession on the customary route shows so far about 250 persons were arrested and remanded to police custody. More than half the number being urchins of less than ten years of age were released after being detained in the Kotwali for a few hours. The remaining 120 are under arrest and are lodged in the Malka Jail where they will be tried.

BILL TO END BRIBERY

Rubber Board For India: Railway Priority Control To Continue

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (API): The constitution of an Indian Rubber Board whose functions 'inter alia' will be to take steps for the efficient marketing of Indian rubber, advise Government on imports and exports, recommend fair prices, promote research and in short, do all other things as may be necessary for the development of the industry, is contained in a Bill which Mr. C. Rajagopalachari introduced in the Central Assembly today.

RAILWAY PRIORITY CONTROL

Dr. John Matthai, Railway Member, moved a Bill to Confer for a Limited Period Special Powers for Regulating the Transport of Goods on Railways. This Bill seeks to retain the power of Railway Priority Control exercised under the Defence of India Rules.

It is pointed out that so long as the present shortage of certain essential commodities renders necessary the movement of such commodities by rail without delay and in preference to less important movements some form of priority control is considered to be essential. The Bill empowers the Government of India to exercise preference in respect of certain essential commodities subject to certain specified conditions for a period of one year.

BANK DRAFTS ON SAME FOOTING AS CHEQUES

The Finance Member, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan moved a Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act. The Bill is designed to place bank drafts on the same footing as cheques and to regularise the growing practice of crossing bank drafts by making the provisions in the law relating to the crossing of cheques applicable to drafts.

Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Secretary, Works, Mines and Power Department introduced a Bill for the Removal of Certain Legal Restrictions in the Handling of Ammunitions, Explosives and other Dangerous Cargoes.

RENT BILL

Landlords in Delhi and Ajmer Merwara may increase the rent of non-residential premises under certain conditions by 25 per cent of the standard rent, according to a rent bill which Mr. Gokhale moved today. Other provisions of the Bill cover the Rent Control Ordinance now in force. The Ordinance expired on March 25, 1947 and the present legislation seeks to retain the powers under the Ordinance for a limited period.

BILL TO END BRIBERY

The House passed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Bill for the more effective prevention of bribery and corruption.

Speaking on his bill, the Home Member referred to the unanimity of opinion in favour of effective measures to eradicate corruption and bribery and said that the extent to which the evils existed had been disclosed by the work of the special police. By the end of December last, they had investigated nearly 1,100 cases and 709 officers and servants had been either departmentally or judicially dealt with. Of these, as many as 30 were gazetted officers and 16 commissioned officers. The total amount involved was Rs. 5 crores 66 lakhs. Typical instances were conspiracy to cheat Government, criminal breach of trust and illegal gratification. These statistics demonstrated the real need for the measures contemplated in the Bill, especially because he had to confess regretfully that even the end of the war had brought no decline in these offences. So long as the after-effects of the war continued and the controls and licensing system had to be maintained, many opportunities and temptations came in the way of officers and it was, therefore necessary for some time to come to continue the existing machinery for detection and prevention of corruption.

A number of speakers stressed the need for confiscating fortunes made illegally during war-time.

EXTRADITION BILL

The House passed the Home Member's Bill to amend the Indian Extradition Act.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar moved consideration of his bill to make provision for assistance to the rubber plantation industry by regulating export from and import into British India of rubber and the sale of rubber therein and by other means.

Mr. E. L. C Gwilt, European Group moved reference of the Bill to a select committee and Mr. Rajagopalachariar indicated willingness to accept the motion. Mr. Gwilt had not concluded his speech commending his motion when the House adjourned till Wednesday.

AZAD TAKES OATH AND SIGNS IN URDU

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3, (API): The Budget Session of the Central Assembly opened today with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar in the Chair. Visitors in the galleries were few in number. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the New Education Member, was cheered as he took the oath and signed the register U in Urdu.

International Students' Delegation To Visit India

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuter): An International Students Delegation which is going to India very shortly, was entertained at the Indian Students' Bureau of the India Association and Institute here yesterday.

The delegation who received a welcome message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President Indian Interim Government will be leaving for India as soon as passages are available.

The delegation consists of M. Rjako Tomovic (Yugoslavia), M. Olga Chetchotnina (Russia), M Marius Olsen (Denmark) and M Jean Joutrissier (France.)

Mr. V. K. Krisna Menon, Government of India's special representative in Europe, Dr Bandoo, Chief Warden of the Indian Association and Institute spoke welcoming the delegates.

The function coincided with the opening of the Club House of the Indian Students Bureau, and included a programme of folk songs given by members of the delegation and by some Indian students in London.

The Club House has a restaurant, lounge, living rooms and offices.

Assembly Questions

New Locomotive Plant At Kancharapara

WILL TURN OUT 120 LOCOMOTIVES AND 50 SPARE BOILERS ANNUALLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3 (API): Government have recently sanctioned the provision of an entirely new locomotive manufacturing workshop at Kancharapara (North) at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 crores, said Dr. John Mathai, Railway Member, replying to Mr. Manu Subedar's question in the Assembly today.

The proposed workshop, he added, is planned to manufacture annually 120 locomotives and fifty spare boilers by double shift working. Indents for the machinery and plant are being placed on the Industries and Supplies Department and negotiations are in progress for the construction of the workshops, ancillary plant and services.

PLANT TO BE READY BY AUG. 1949

The building of these new workshops and colony and the installation of machinery and plant is expected to be completed by August—September, 1949. Thereafter, manufacture would begin but the production of complete locomotives and boilers is not expected to commence in any appreciable numbers until December, 1950.

Government have sold their Singhbum Workshops at Tatanagar to the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company for development as a locomotive and boiler manufacturing shops. In accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into with the Tatas, the company have recently submitted their final scheme for the manufacture of locomotives at Singhbum shops for the approval of Government, and this is at present under examination.

TATAS GET BUSY

Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company is at present engaged on the first order for the manufacture of a hundred locomotive boilers. When fully developed, this company will be manufacturing fifty locomotive boilers annually, in addition to those for fifty locomotives.

When the Kancharapara and Singhbum shops commence building locomotives, the majority of the assemblies required will be manufactured, but it may be found necessary when difficulties are met during the early stages of development to purchase a few item to maintain a balance of outturn and certain proprietory fittings.

The Railway Member informed Pandit Paliwal that in 1945-46 Rs. 103 lakhs was paid by all Class railways on account of claims arising from non-delivery of goods, including loss and theft in the same year. The amount of claims paid on account of damages caused by breakage was nearly Rs. 68,000.

REGRET FOR POSTAL DELAYS

"Government admit with regret", said Sir Harold Shoobert in reply to the same member "that the efficiency of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is not as high as they would like it to be. Instances do occasionally occur of individual letters going astray or taking unduly long in transmission. When such cases are brought to notice, steps are taken to prevent their recurrence".

Sir Harold said in reply to Mr. Sasanka Sanyal that Government had decided that the postal employees who joined the last P. and T. strike should be treated as being absent on leave without pay. The strikers were, therefore, not entitled to any salary for the period of absence but had been allowed to draw grain compensation and other allowances under the rules applicable to employees on leave without pay.

HINDUSTANI IN BOTH SCRIPTS

Prachar Sabha Executive's Appeal To Provincial Govts.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1 (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindusthani Prachar Sabha as held here today under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Committee passed a resolution appealing to the provincial governments to be more active in the popularisation of Hindusthani language in both Nagri and Urdu scripts with an ultimate aim to enable every student to learn the Hindusthani language in both the scripts.

The committee further requested the provincial governments to make provision for the appointment of Hindusthani teachers in all the government and government aided schools and to grant certificates only to those who passed Hindustani examination in both the scripts and also sanction special scholarships and prizes to those who passed Hindustani examination with equal proficiency in both the scripts.

By another resolution, the committee decided to institute a common-degree examination for all the provinces in Hindustani by name "Hindustani qabil" and also passed the syllabus for the Hindustani Prachark examination in accordance with which training institutes would be started in different provinces.

The committee also decided to conduct a monthly magazine in Hindustani under the auspices of the all Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha.

The meeting was attended by Acharya Kaka Sahib Kalelkar, Mrs. Perinben, Mr. Maganbhai Desai Mr. M Sayanarayan and Mr. S. N. Agarwal.

Opium Ring Feared In British Ports

LAKE SUCCESS, (Reuter):

Oriental crews of ships using British ports are given drug control authorities a great deal of trouble by smuggling opium, according to a recent report by United Nations drug traffic experts.

They are frequently caught transporting drugs, sometimes in small quantities for their own personal use, or for the use of their compatriots living in a country where the vessel docks.

The report said many seizures are made on vessels coming to the United States from England. Frequently Chinese seamen who attempt to smuggle opium into New York City declare they bought the opium from a Chinese in Liverpool.

Experts are convinced there exists a colony of Chinese seamen in Liverpool and other British ports who carry on a constant trade in opium.

The digestive system has got to be controlled and regulated, especially when the stomach betrays a derangement in it through continual or periodic troubles CAMPHIT puts your stomach right whenever it has gone wrong.

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STOMACH REGULATOR
P. M. BAGCHI & CO., LTD. CALCUTTA
105, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ECPS/848

SURPLUS SALES

FOR SALE, LARGE QUANTITIES OF CHEMICALS.

1. Acid Boric, Cromic, Citric, Acetic Glacial Hydrochloride, Nitric, Oleic commercial 98% oxalic Phosphoric, pyrogallic, Salicylic, Stearic, Sulphuric.
2. Ammonium Chloride, Potassium Sulphate, Chloride, Hydroxide, Nitrate, Persulphate, Thiosulphate.
3. Alcohol Bettyl, Denatured, Ethyl, Isopropyl.
4. Acetylene Tetrabromide.
5. Barnium Chloride (crystals).
6. Benzene.
7. Benzreazol (photographic).
8. Benzoyle Peroxide.
9. Cadamain oxide.
10. Calcium Chloride Anhydrous, Sulphate.
11. Curbital acetate.
12. Carbon Tetrachloride.
13. Caustic Soda.
14. Chromium Potassium Sulphate.
15. Creosote.
16. Cupric Sulphate.
17. Cuprous Cyanide.
18. Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl.
19. Dehydrating agent.
20. Desiccant Oxygen.
21. Diethylene Glycol.
22. Disenfectant (liquid & tablets).
23. Ethyl Acetate.
24. Ethylene Dichloride, Glycol.
25. Ferric Ammonium Citrate.
26. Fluid anti-icing Isopropyl alcohol
27. Hydroquinone.
28. Hydrogen Peroxide.
29. Manganese Dioxide.
30. Mercuric Chloride.
31. Mercury Metallic.
32. Methecrylate Methyl.
33. Methyl Ethyl Kitone, Orange, Red dry.
34. Manomethyl Paramidophenol sulphate.
35. Naptha Ethylene Glycol, Aliphatic, Aromatic.
36. Naptha.
37. Napthalene Flake.
38. Nickel Ammonium, Sulphate.
39. Paramidophenol oxalate.
40. Phenophethaleni.
41. Phospheric Anhydride.
42. Potassium Bromide, Chromate Cyanide, Dechromate (crystals), Dichromate, Ferricyanide Hydroxide Iodide, Metalisulphite Anhydrous (powder), Nitrate granular, Permangnate (crystals), Sodium Ferrycyanide, Thiocynate.
43. Silver Nitrate.
44. Soda Ash.
45. Sodium Acetate, Bicarbonate (powdered), Bisulphate, Borate Borax, Borate, Carbonate monohydrated granular, Chloride, Chromate (crystals), Cyanide, Hydroxide (sticks), Metaphosphate, Metasilicate, Nitrate, Perborate, Phosphate, Phosphate Dibasic, Phosphate Monobasic, Potassium tatrate, Silicate, Sulfocyanate thiocyanats, Sulphate anhydrous, Sulphide (crystals) Sulphite (crystals) Thiosulphate (crystals).
46. Sulphur Sticks, sublimate.
47. Tricsolahi phosphate.
48. Triethanolameine.
49. Trioxyme-thylene.
50. Trisodium Phosphate.
51. Xylol.
52. Zinc Chloride, Sulphate.
53. Zacquer Transperent
54. Lead Oxide Yellow.

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TATA AIRCRAFT, LIMITED

SHARE BAZAR DISPLAYS EASIER TENDENCY

General Realising In Bullion Market

FURTHER DROP IN COTTON PRICES ON LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Feb. 3

As mentioned before the main trend of quotations remains downward on the Bombay Stock Exchange and today under increased selling pressure there was a general decline. The market is influenced by uncertainty regarding the Central Budget proposals, political unrest, tight money and restricted coal supply. Last week there was a sharp drop in tea shares in Colombo market, while Calcutta and Madras Exchanges remain quiet. All these factors are undermining confidence and there is a marked absence of investment support.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2675 and declined at Rs. 2645. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 483 and quietened at Rs. 480. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2840 and declined at Rs. 2832. Swadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 836 and eased off at Rs. 830. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 875 and downturned at Rs. 864 while Scindia shares were marked down at Rs. 37/8.

Towards the close there was scattered short covering which resulted in regular rally but the tone of the market was quite. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2652 while Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 480/8. Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 2840. Kohinoors recovered at Rs. 872 and Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 835 Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 422. Andhras were done at Rs. 1662/8 and Trams came in business at Rs. 119. Bank shares were quiet with increased offerings. Central Bank shares lost 5 points at Rs. 133 while Imperials were done at Rs. 2600. Baroda Bank shares declined at Rs. 176. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 215/12 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 615.Scindia shares declined at Rs. 37/3.

MILL SHARES.

B. Dyeing 2840 Century 1102/8 Nagpur 396 Swdeshi 835 New Great 563 Simplex 422 Kohinoor 872 Colaba 346/8 Gokak 356 Bleaching 191 Swan 455 Finlay 397 Morarji 830 Indore 757/8 Edward 760 Meyer 272/8 Apollo 5/1 India United Ord. 18/9 Defd. 4 Madhusudan 525 Poddar 397/8 Khatau 415.

STEEL.

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) 2652/8 Tata Steel Ord. 480/8 Second Pref. 173/8.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 190 Andhra Valley 1662/8 Tata Power 1740 Tram 119.

CEMENT.

Asso. Meger 215/12.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma 615 Belapur 303 Shivrajpur 48/8 Scindia 37/3 Premier Construction 260 Tata Chemical 18 Tata Oil 103/8 Indian Iron 43/14 Bengal Steel 35/4.

MILLS (CASH).

Ellphinstone 101 Phoenix 1410 India Manufacturing 4525 Koorla 330 Dawn 1600 David 180 New City 287/8 Minerva 300 Bradbury 630 Broach (Defd.) 8/6 Bharat 65 Mysore 330 Madhavji 23/4 Model 270 Laxmi 1925 Vishnu 712/8 Western 4500 Standard 650 Sholapur 7500 Sassoon Cotton 27/8 Hindustan 4900 Tata 125 Ahmedabad Advance 530 Sassoon Silk 109/8 New Union 26/14 Madusudan B. 109/8 Shrinivas 475 Raja Bahadur 110 Berar 375 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 170 (New- 136/4 Surat (Old) 243/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/2 Amalgamated 20/4 Jaigaon 14/12 Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 202/8 Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 139 Imperial X D 2600 P. P. X. D. 660 Central 133 India 250 Union 14/6 Baroda 176 Habib 200 A. B. C. 58 Dena Bank 70/8 United Commercial 113 Jaipur 79 Bikaner 91 Hindustan Com. 62/8 National Savings (fully paid) 82 (part paid) 54/8 Mysore 505 Exchange (Ord.) 69 Eastern 112 Bombay Provincial 8s.

INSURANCE

Oriental 7090 Empire 1075 New India 99 Jupiter 39 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 70 Universal Fire 20/8 Vasant 26/4 British India General 28 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 13/6 New Great 43 All-India General 40/8.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 109 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Sara Sirajganj 116 Pachora 101 Mandra Bhon 116.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 600 Steamer 695 Burma New 212/8 Burma Petrol 4/6/9 Mackenzie 200 Port Canning 97/8 Kemp 575 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377/4 Indian Radio B. 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 123 Wimco 681/4 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund Iron 14/14 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 361/4 Supreme India 228 (New) 180 Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 390 United Motor 66 A.C.C. New 96/12.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 235 Tram 84/4 Andhra Valley 1397/8 Tata Power

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

MILLS.

Apollo 5/1/6 5 5/0/6 5
Bharat 65/4 65
B. Dyeing 2842 35 55 30 40 37/8 40
C. India 400 394 96
E. Textiles 772/8 60
Elphinstone (Ord.) 100 1
Finlay 400 1 398 99 95 97
Gokak 357 58 54 56
I. U. (Defd.) 4/1/6 4
I. U. (Ord.) 19/1 18/14 19 18/7 18/10 18/9
Indore 795 80 95 60 70 50 65 50 57/8
Khatau 417/8 15
Kohinoor 875 73 76 68 73 70 73 66 69 65 67 64 70 69 72
Laxmi Cotton 1925
Madhusudan 522/8 25
Meyer 290 93/12 92/8 97/8 92/8
New City 285 90 87/8
New Great 570 61 62 50 65 60 63
Phoenix 1400 10
Podar 400 397, 8
Simplex 427 18/8 22
Swadeshi 840 42 27 38 29 30 28 33 30 35
Tata Mills 127 25 26 24/8 25
Vishnu 512/8 13/12

BANKS.

Baroda 183 70
Central 138/4 33
Habib 200
Imperial (Old) 2625 2590 2600
Imperial (New) 665 60
India 249 58 50
Reserve 138/8 39
Union 14/4 14/6
U. Commercial 115 12 13

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 173/12 70
Andhra Valley 1660 70 62/8
B. Tram (Ord.) 119/8 18/8 19
B. Tram (Pref.) 64/4
Tata Hydro 190
Tata Power 1757/8 40 46/4 40

INSURANCE.

New India 100/8 99

STEAMER.

Scindhia 38/8 37/8 37/8 37/3

STEEL.

B Steel 35/8 35/12 35 35/4
I. Iron 43/4 44/2 43/10 43/14
Tata (Def.) 2670 77/8 70 75 67/8 72/8 50 57 8 37/8 55 45 52/8
Tata (Ord) 482 84/8 83 83/8 81 82 80 81 80 81 80/8
Tata (2nd Pref.) 173/8 73 74 73/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 606/4 600
A. C. C. (Old) 318/8 19/8 16 16/8 15/12
A. C. C. (New) 97 95/8 96/12
Belapur 308 2 5
B. B. (Old) 625 7/8 16
B. B. (New) 217/8 18/2 18/12
B. B. Petrol 4/8 4/6/9
P. Construction 265 67 60
Tata Chemical 18/4 18 18/2 18
Tata Oil 103/8
Wimco 665 60 62/8 61/4
Coorla Mills 330

1545 Hydro 142/8 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 160 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 116 Srinivas 101 Elphinstone 138/4 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref.) 135 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 127/8 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Copper 4/2/6 B.I.C. 10/12 Burma Corporation 5/7 (New) Victoria 8/4 New Victoria Preference 9/4 Raja 50 Phalton 140 Gold Mohar 450 New Kaiser Hind 470 Sajjan 390 Osmanshahi 390 Ajam Shahi 465 Air Services 21 Birla Motors 9/6 Mettur Chem. 15/7 India Steam 16/4 Marshal 10/12 Air India Premium 180.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th—12th month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th & 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 -/8 7th—9th Month
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th & 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL RATES.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4
New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs 332 1/4.
New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs 330.
New York Banks Buying D. D Rs. 329 under L/C
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 not under L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3550.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D. D Fl 79.
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157 1/4.
New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.02 7/8.
London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16-1/3 9/32.
London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.
London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.
London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.
London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.
London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.
London/New York Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4 4.03 1/4.
London/Montreal Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4.
London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70.
London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70
London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold London £8-12-3.
Gold New York dol. 35.
Silver London 55 1/2
Silver New York 70 3/4.
London Dscts 3 Months 17/32. p c.
London Dscts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent 3 Months 1/2 per cent 6 Months 3/4 per cent 12 Months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 3

The Bullion market was fairly firm to-day under moderate support and utter absence of any important selling. The market remains manipulated and short sellers were badly caught. In the meantime the Exchange authorities are thinking to take necessary step to narrow down the difference between forward and spot quotations. This disparity is mainly due to excessive speculative business together with teji-mandi operations. It is difficult to avoid this disparity without adoption of compulsory deposit system.

Fagan silver opened to-day at Rs. 151/8 and improved at Rs. 151/12 under scattered buying but reacted at Rs. 151/5 on some realising. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 158/8. Fagan Gold at Rs. 103/4 and improved at Rs. 103/8 but reacted at Rs. 103/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 68/4.

There was a steady flow of realising sales and Fagan Silver was quoted at Rs. 150/12 while Fagan Gold was placed at Rs 103/2

The market was quiet on increased liquidation and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	157 4 0
Fagan Delivery	149 13 0
Ready Gold	107 4 0
Fagan Delivery	102 10 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 3.

The cotton market was quiet to-day with moderate liquidation but at the decline there was some short covering which imparted steadiness but the market acts heavy. As pointed out before there is nothing constructive in the situation and are still believed that it will be difficult to find buyers of cotton unless the Government takes some steps to increase consumption by mills. As prices are now not far from the floor level there will be no inducement to go short March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 445 and declined at Rs. 442/8 under moderate liquidation. At the decline there was scattered short covering and the market steadied at Rs. 443/8.

Thereafter there was utter absence of any support and under scattered selling market was quoted at Rs. 443/4.

Towards the close there was increased selling and March declined at Rs. 441/12. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	441 12 0
I.C.C. May	452 4 0
I.C.C. July	464 12 0
I.C.C. Sept.	473 8 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	448-1/4	446-1/2	446-1/2
May	458-3/4	457-3/4	457-7/8
July	471-1/4	470-1/4	470-1/2
Sept.	480-1/4	479	479-1/4
Karachi 4F March	48/13/6	48/9/3	48/9/6

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Owing to shortage of Groundnut Supply, some of the local Oil Mills are closed and to-day privately Groundnut Oil was quoted at Rs. 6 above Government's fixed rate. There was general realising in Castorseeds to-day with up-country sellers. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 121/4 and declined at Rs. 120/14 under scattered liquidation but rallied at Rs. 121/4 on renewed buying. At this level there was heavy general unloading and Castorseeds declined at Rs. 120/4. Linseed was also quiet. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	.....	Unquoted	
Coromandal	.....	Unquoted	
Bold	.....	Unquoted	
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	.....	27	8 0
February March	.....	26	8 0
April May	.....	26	8 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	.....	26	4 0
December January Navlakhi		26	4 0
Goa Delivery	.....	26	4 0
Bombay Delivery	.....	26	4 0
May Delivery	.....	120	4 0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	.....	12	14 0
Linseed Oil	.....	21	0 0
Castorseed Oil	.....	17	0 0

TREMENDOUSLY HIGH INFLATION IN CHINA

U.S.A. May Halt Flow Of Gold

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, (UPA): The U. S. may soon halt the flow of gold to China in an effort to stop illicit sales of gold in that country, an article appearing in the "Herald Tribune" said today.

The article quotes informed sources as saying that "virtually none" of the gold purchased here recently has ever benefited the China Central Bank since most of the gold is sold in street corners in various cities for as much as U. S. dol. 80 per ounce compared with the purchase price of U. S. dol. 35 — the official Treasury rate — or between U. S. dol. 39 and U. S. dol. 41 per ounce for gold of Latin American origin.

The "Herald Tribune" said that financial quarters contend that Mexico's discontinuance of any gold sales for exports followed consultations with Washington authorities and the move is designed to halt the flow of gold to China. The paper says that official statistics confirmed that many thousand ounces of gold purchased here by China were obtained through official channels licensed by the Treasury and these have been paid for out of the remainder of the five hundred million dollar loan made to China during the war.

TAX PAYERS' MONEY

The paper further says that American officials take the view that there can be no justification for the use of American tax payers' money to provide gold which is being sold illicitly at a tremendous profit. "The U. S. desires to stop this practice with the help of Mexico....." the paper said, adding that "this may be the first indication of the policy of realism introduced by General George Marshall."

The paper points out that inflation in China is tremendously high and living costs are blamable chiefly for the existing "corruption" enabling illicit gold sales. The paper says that the lower grade Chinese functionaries are regarded responsible for this practice with the top Chinese Government leadership being absolved from any guilt therein.

The price of dol. 80 per ounce in the Chinese black market is believed to be the highest price paid any where else, although the paper points out that a price of dol. 70 per ounce "has not been uncommon in bazaars in India and such prices are still current in many places in the Middle East." The paper added that the disparity in those prices with the official rates in the United States and the United Kingdom is considered "extremely unhealthy" since it is an invitation to huge profits similar to those made in China.

The "Herald Tribune" concludes by saying that "it can hardly be expected that American and British treasuries should take official cognizance of such retail gold prices in their policies, but the action taken concerning China would make it reasonable to assume that other eastern markets may be discouraged should they get out of hand."

Disappointment Over Continuance Of Cotton Export Duty

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report:—

Buyers of cotton in New York appeared rather cautious owing to fears that the downward trend making itself apparent in outside markets might break the parity price for cotton 100 points or more by July 15, which is taken as the basis for fixing the new crop loan. This induced moderate liquidation by disappointed bulls but the contracts were readily absorbed by trade buying and price fixing, the latter believed to be in connection with export enquiries. The trade attention was diverted to the Secretary of Agriculture's recent remark that consideration should be given to the inclusion of farm labour cost in the parity formula as well as bringing the basis period upto a more recent date. The Mid-January parity for cotton is 26.66 cents. This encouraged bullish ideas in the latter part of the week as the market, technically, was in a position to reflect improvement in the general situation.

The Secretary of Agriculture is reported to have suggested that U. S. Government's promise to support farm prices be revised to avoid a possible outlay of more than two thousand million dollars and wasteful overproduction. He foresaw no great difficulty with support programmes this year because most of the commodities involved will stay above the support levels throughout 1947. He estimated that it will cost one hundred million dollars next year for export subsidies on cotton alone. There are unconfirmed rumours that the export subsidy rate may be changed and his has led to a broadening of enquiries from Poland, Hungary, Rumania and China.

It is officially announced that an agreement is reached between the Master Spinners Federation and the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations whereby an open and sealed system of arbitration will be provided at increased fees.

The Indian Cotton Contract for January delivery contract which matured on the 25th inst. had a less emotional career, fluctuating as it did, within a narrow range of 40 rupees. It opened at Rs 443 on August 28 and touched its low point of Rs. 433 on October 7. On December 14, the peak point of Rs. 472/12 was registered and the contract closed at Rs. 440, tenders against this contract totalled only 20,400 bales.

EXPORT POLICY.

In Bombay, the major part of the week saw a series of dull and listless markets, evidently expecting Government announcement with regard to their export policy. This overdue announcement was issued by the Government of India after the close of the market yesterday. Reviewing their announcement of October 26, 1946. In the light of the latest estimates of the 1946-47 crop and Indian requirements, the Government have come to a decision that there is justification for allowing exports of limited quantities of medium and long stapled varieties also during the period January to April 1947.

They have accordingly, decided that the total export quota for all varieties of Indian raw cotton during the period January to April, 1947, will be five lakhs of bales, consisting of:

(1) Short staple varieties, namely, Bengal Deshi, Sind Deshi, Oomra Deshi, Muthia, Dholleras (including Kalagin) Red Cocconada, Comilla and Assam, 2-1/2 lakhs of bales.

(2) Medium staple varieties, that is, Jarilla and Four F. one lakh of bales and

(3) Long staple varieties, that is LSS and NT, 1-1/2 lakhs of bales.

The export quotas for the period May to August, 1947, will be announced after due consideration of the latest estimates of crop and requirements then available.

This announcement also supersedes the press note issued on December 21, 1946, regarding the grant of export licences for raw cotton for the period January-April 1947.

Prices of forward contracts fluctuated irregularly between Rs. 450 and Rs. 454-3/4 till Thursday close, but due to the change in the Government export policy I.C.C. March opened at Rs. 7 lower than yesterday at Rs. 446, because the effect of the announcement was considered less bullish than anticipated and the market was overbrought. There was also disappointment in market circles over the continuance of the export duty.

In the ready cotton market, there was moderate enquiry for new crop N.Ts and 289F, by some local mills. Old crop Jarillas changed hands at around par level. Some Ahmdabad mills are reported to have covered their requirements of Egyptians. In delivery contracts, the rate of Punjab 289F stiffened whereas Broach Vijay was easier.

Make Germany An European Nation

HAMBURG, Feb. 2 (Reuter): Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and President of the Advisory Council for the British Zone, speaking here today said: "One cannot blame the Germans for lack of moral qualities. The third Reich has collapsed but many methods of the occupying powers have also collapsed.

"To leave Germany as a black spot in the heart of Europe would mean a temptation for imperialists of all shades. The problem should not be based in neutralisation of the country, but on allowing her to become an European nation."

INDIA AND HER STERLING BALANCES

Payment From Britain In Full Impossible, Says "Times"

LONDON, February 3. (Reuter): Britain has every sympathy with India's desire to use her sterling balances to finance capital developments but, as a practical question, payment in full to India and other creditors is impossible, declares the Times' in an editorial on the British financial mission to Inda.

The 'Times' estimates that sterling balances owned by all countries total about £3,750,000,000.

"These are debts which must be honoured", it continues "but the British Government have justifiably insisted on the view fully shared by the United States Government that they are not debts of ordinary commercial character. By far a greater part was incurred in financing the war.

"The United States naturally sees a clear resemblance between sterling balances and lend-lease debt which she herself cancelled. The British Government would rightly not push that comparison to the extreme but it is by means wholly irrelevant. The case of India whose 1,250,000,000 odd of sterling balances make her by far the largest individual creditor, is typical. It may be, as members of the Congress Party have not failed to point out, that Indian participation in the war was never sanctioned by a self-governing India.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Feb. 3.

Coiryarn Beypore 180/190; Quilandy 200/210; Fibre Garbled 175; Ungarbled 165; Cocoanuts Raw 122/8; Dry 160; Cocoanut Oil 540; Copra Office 320; Dilipasand 350; Madrasnottam 400; Goodgooda 350; Pepper Wynaad 590 Country 585; Dry Ginger Chernad 360; Ernad 325; Coffee Robusta 93; Timber Pali 50/52/8; Junglewood 30/35; Vellapine 45; Benteak 45; Teak 95; Mango Panks 3/8; Teak 17; Rosewood 17.

COSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India during the month of November:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

	CONSUMPTION. During November 1946.	During November 1945.
British India	208,714	280,400
Indian States.	47,452	57,715
Total India	256,166	338,115
	Since 1st September 1946.	During the corresponding period last year.
British India	627,808	906,134
Indian States	145,817	180,385
Total India	773,622	1,086,519

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Southern Circle, Bombay invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal of the following serviceable craft:—

TYPE OF CRAFT	QUANTITY	LOCATION
1. American Steam Tug, "C. H. Spedden" No. 230601.—97.7' x 23.1' x 13.7'	1 No.	Anchored in stream near the training ship Dufferin, Bombay.
2. H. M. I. S. "Moti" (Petrol) 170'	1 ,,	Reserve Fleet, Anchorage, Trombay, (near Bombay).
3. Motor Launch "Gosava" (Petrol) 43' x 10'—5" x 4'—2"	1 ,,	.. Boat Pool, H.M.I. Dockyard. Bombay.
4. Motor Boat "Dorothy" (Petrol) 29'—6" x 6'—4" x 2'—6"	1 ,,	No. 3 Slip H. M. I. Dockyard Bombay.
5. 46' Wooden Tug Boat M. T. L. 841 (B. 58) and (B. 59). (Petrol) 46' x 10'—6" x 5'—8"	2 ,,	—DO—DO—
6. Motor Launch "Handa" (Petrol) 40'	1 ,,	Trombay (near Bombay)
7. J. Class Launch (Petrol) 27'	7 ,,	—DO—DO—

Detailed specifications regarding the craft may be seen at the office of the Regional Commissioner, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Cawnpore and their branch offices, at Madras and Karachi and at the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi and inspection of the craft may be made at site by arrangement.

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. RCS/39015/TNM.
LAST DATE DUE: By 4 P. M. on 28th February 1947.

OFFERS should be sent to this office in double covers, the inner being sealed and superscribed with the above tender No. and should remain open for acceptance upto 28th March 1947.

TENDER FORMS may be obtained from this office of the above mentioned offices on payment of Rs. 5-.

The craft will be sold in their present condition and delivery will be ex-site, but the craft may remain in Government custody for a maximum period of 21 days from the date of the conclusion of the sale and thereafter at the entire risk and responsibility of the purchaser.

All further particulars can be had from this office:—

THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS,
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Tel: No. 30041 (5 lines)

DS/206

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Chairman: G. D. BIRLA.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 4 Crores
Paid-up Capital Rs. 2 Crores
Reserve Fund Rs. 17½ Lakhs

General Manager: B. T. THAKUR

Bombay Offices:

Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Near Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi.
Sonawala Building, Zaveri Bazar.

Regional Manager: O. H. GHEEWALA.

Fort Office 'Phone Nos: 24842 & 27174.

U-21.

AIR-INDIA LTD. The Tata Line

BOMBAY — AHMEDABAD — KARACHI
BOMBAY — AHMEDABAD — DELHI

DAILY DUPLICATE SERVICE— MORNING AND EVENING

ESPLANADE MANSIONS
Tel. 24508. Telegrams: "AIR INDIA" Open 24 hours

SERVING THE NATION SERVING YOU

..IT'S CHEAPER TO FLY YOUR FREIGHT.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Is Waiting For Pacific Peace T ime Plus

By BUD FISHER

MUTT, HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TIME?
YEH, IT'S EXACTLY NINE O'CLOCK!
THANKS, MUTT!-- I GOT A NEW JOB IN A DRUG STORE AND I DON'T WANT TO BE LATE THE FIRST MORNING!
SAY, I SAID NINE O'CLOCK! NOT FIVE! YOU SET IT AT FIVE O'CLOCK!
OH, DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT!
TIC TOC TIC TOC!
-SHE'LL SOON CATCH UP!- SHE GOES LIKE BLAZES WHEN SHE GOES!
TIC TOC TIC TOC!
?
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Bhatia Young Man Graduate and well-settled in life for highly connected U.P. Bhatia Girl 18 years age, fairly beautiful, reading in B.A. (Final) well versed in domestic work. Apply Box No. 4781, "Bombay Chronicle".

Gentleman, 32 years, high education and status, want Noble-family Hindu-lady for marriage. Preference to personal qualities. No restrictions. Box No. 4789, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately on a temporary basis a Sub-Asstt. Surgeon on Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters and usual dearness allowance. Apply with testimonials stating age and previous experience to the Agent and General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi (District: Sholapur). 1788

Stenographer, Graduate, competent, with good speed, neatness and accuracy. Salary Rs. 165 including allowance. Apply giving full particulars and references to: Chugondas & Co., Devkaran Nanjee, Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4782

Wanted a young and energetic office peon by an European firm with local knowledge. Uniform and cycle provided. Apply Box No. 4790, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted efficient Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Superintendent. Good salary offered. Apply Box No. 4786, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Junior Typist, knowing Office Routine work by firm of Engineering Stores. Salary Rs. 80|- Apply in writing Dhirajlal & Co., 62 Princes Street, Bombay 2. 4777

Wanted a Professor of Physics with experience and of established reputation to be the Head of that department. Apply to the Secretary, Ripon College, Calcutta, stating age, experience, academic qualifications and minimuum salary expected. 1787

OFFICE PREMISES WANTED

Import firm requires office accommodation in Ballard Estate or Fort having an area of about 3,000 sq. ft., with or without furniture and fittings. Please reply to Box No. 4693 "Bombay Chronicle".

Office accommodation with phone facilities required by Christian managed firm. Any locality. Prepared to share. Help! greatly obliging. Post Box 1392, Bombay. 4779

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus, Shree Digvijaysinhji Dental Institute, Jamnagar. (4706)

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit. Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday, The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.) 1395

Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

Get Degrees and Diplomas Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (4726)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Pain is bad for you. Get rid of it with Hypon which acts directly on the nerve centres. Wonderfully effective for headaches, influenza, neuralgia—but no unpleasant after-effects. Available from chemists or Biddle Sawyers, Bombay-9. Rs. 1/8/- for 20 tablets. (1541A)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Parties interested in importing old and overissued newspapers from U. S. A., write to Suraiya Brothers, 13, Clive Street, Calcutta. (4774)

Parties interested in importing white oil from U. S. A., write to Suraiya Brothers, 13, Clive Street, Calcutta. (4774)

Just received Hongkong made flashlight torches, both tin and brass nickeled of excellent quality. Write to Suraiya Brothers, 13, Clive Street, Calcutta. (4774)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for Wholesale dealers, stocks Pearl & Horn Buttons. Apply to:—The Siva Sankar Button Mfg. Co., 3, Takerhat Lane, Nawapur, Dacca (Bengal). 4747

Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest joint stock concern in India dealing in stocks and shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers' House". Calcutta. 1683

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

VEHICLES FOR SALE

Chevrolet, Ford, Fordson cars & trucks for sale at Frere Road near Adamji Lookmanji Petrol Pump at Masjid Bunder Road. 4780

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"MILK"

MILK CARDS WILL BE ISSUED INSTEAD OF COUPONS.

IN CONNECTION with the Government Milk Distribution Scheme to come into operation from 1st March, 1947, it was announced that consumers would have to purchase in advance milk "coupon books" of different units and that in each book there would be one coupon for each day of the month. Due to certain immediate difficulties in printing a large number of coupon books for use at present, "Milk Cards" are being substituted for the Coupon Books and these will serve precisely the same purpose as that for which provision of coupon books had been contemplated. Dates for all days in the month are printed in squares on the backs of the cards rather in the manner of a monthly calendar. When milk is issued the repective date square will be initialled and|or punched to indicate the issue. The cards will be of a convenient size, roughly 5" by 4."

Look out for full instructions for obtaining the Milk Cards, in due course.

(1796)

"MILK"

GOVERNMENT MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

REMINDER

WOULD-BE CONSUMERS are reminded that 4th February is the last date for returning the milk application forms to ensure supplies from 1st March, 1947.

For convenience of the public forms will be accepted upto 5-30 p. m. on 4th February in the office of the Milk Commissioner, Dhobi Talao, also.

(1795)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim and Scheduled Castes candidates to fill three temporary vacancies in the post of Assistant Dairy Development Officer in the Bengal Agricultural Service. Of these vacancies, 2 are reserved for Muslims and 1 for members of the Scheduled Castes. No officer having lien on a permanent post under the Government of Bengal will be eligible to apply for these posts if he is or will after confirmation be eligible for appointment to them by promotion. Pay—Rs. 150-650. In the cases of specially qualified candidates a higher initial pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 300|- per month may be granted on the basis of their qualifications, age and experience. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of or permanently domiciled in Bengal. Qualifications—A candidate must have a degree in Dairy Science or degree in Agriculture with post-graduate training in Dairy Science or Overseas diploma in Dairying: must have experience in production, collection, processing and distribution of milk and dairy products. Age—must not ordinarily be over 25 years on 1st February 1947: a relaxation of age limit will be made upto 35 years in cases of candidates possessing special qualifications. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 13th February 1947.

(1782)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Kashmir-Srinagar—Write for:— "Well-furnished Houseboats, Gulmarg Huts, Srinagar Houses, and arrangements for Trekking, Shooting, Fishing, etc., etc.," to Hill's Agency, Residency Road, Srinagar. 4650

Wanted Articles and Essays on different modern subjects. Write immediatel for details stating qualifications and experiences of the writer. Post Box 16607, Calcutta. 1789

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

"Decora" Sale Closing in few days. Now is your chance to get beautiful home decorating articles at exceptionally low prices. Lovely Czechoslavakian liquor sets in white and colour glass. Raval Tiles & Marble Ltd., 97A Queen's Road, Bombay. 4770

For Sale—"Big quantities of ready mixed paints in Bronze deep green, Green, Red, Black and White colours and Black Varnish Brunswick Packed in five gallon drums. Manufactured by: 1. Messrs. Goodlass Wall Ltd. 2. Messrs. Hoyle Robson Barnett and Co., 3. Messrs. Ravi Paint Colour and Varnish Ltd. Please communicate with Messrs. Bharatiya Vyapar Mandal, Ganeshganj, Lucknow.

Rush Up Buy your Sheaffers Pens at controlled Rate. Dr. K. Patel & Sons, 249, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay Opp. Navsari Chambers. (4791)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIVISION III)
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
TENDER NOTICE NO. H|311(F)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the under mentioned stock of Coffee in full or in part ex where lying.

S. No.	Description.	Brand| Manufacturer.	Approximate quantity. Tons—lbs.	Location.
1	Coffee Ground	Polsons.	1 - 375	No. 3 I.I.R.B.S.D. PANAGARH
2	-do-	Seselyhaia	97	-do-
3	-do-	Gangajin Factory Calcutta	417	-do-
4	Coffee Soluble	Cases marked "VaC"	135	-do-
5	Coffee Ground	H. F. P. & Co. India	1 - 1657	No. 4 I.R.B.S.D. AVADI.
6	Coffee Ground Vacuum Packed.	Sugeson Co., Bombay.	39 - 2016	-do-
7	-do-	Thomcos Products Ltd. Madras.	21 - 728	-do-
8	-do-	Himalaya Food Products.	8 - 630	-do-
9	-do-	Polsons	1792	No. 6, I.R.S.D. Manmad.
10	Coffee Ground	Not known	377	No. 1, I.R.S.D., Lahore Cant
11	-do-	Polsons	55 - 16	-do-
12	-do-	Himalaya Food Products.	19 - 1246	-do-
13	-do-	Polsons	1 - 1371	-do-

2. Full conditions of contract of sale and other particulars will be given in the tender form which will be supplied free of cost against written applications.

3. Tenders accompanied by Earnest Money, calculated at 5% of the total value of the tender in the form of Deposit at call receipt from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any scheduled Bank or Treasury Challan (Classified under the head of account "Revenue Deposit") in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase, will be received upto 4 p. m. on Wednesday 19th February 1947 and will be opened at 11 a. m. on the following day. Tenderers or their representatives can be present at the time of opening of tenders.

4. Tenders shall remain open upto a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the tender, which will be liable to be forfeited to within this period, Earnest Money panied by Earnest Money in the Government. Tenders not accompanied by Earnest Money in the prescribed form will not be considered.

(1785)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LIMITED.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLOTMENT LETTERS OF THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD., specified in the Schedule hereunder and standing in the names of the parties mentioned therein have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company for delivery of the Certificates for the Shares covered by the Allotment Letters in question:—

Allotment Letter. No.	Date	Shareholder's Name & Address.	No. of Shares.	Distinctive Nos. of Shares.
1359	22-1-46	Becharbhai Revandas Patel of Mehelav	10	N 733088 to N 733097.
3004	22-1-46	Mrs. Dina Dara Balsara of Bombay.	6	N 765402 to N 765407.
8576	22-1-46	Nanabhoy Framji Mama of Bombay.	6	N 865151 to N 865156
5328	22-1-46	Mrs. Jamnaben Purshotam of Bombay.	38	N 814446 to N 814483.
17151	16-4-46	Mrs. Putlabai Kaikhusroo Madon and Miss Roshan Kaikhusroo Madon of Bombay.	1	N 1051695
17477	16-4-46	Hiralal Jekishandas Shah of Bombay.	1	N 1052041.
14217	21-10-37	Khan Mahomed Akram Khan of Wah.	4	569250 to 569253.
13480	30-12-37	Khan Mahomed Akram Khan of Wah.	3	680619 to 680621.

Any person(s) in possession of the said Allotment Letter(s) and/or having any claim to the said Share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at No. 1 Queen's Road, (Opp. Churchgate Railway Station) Fort, Bombay, WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the share Certificates if they think fit.

Dated this 30th day of January 1947

Becharbhai Revandas Patel,
Mrs. Dina Dara Balsara,
Nanabhoy F. Mama.
Mrs. Jamnaben Purshotam,
Mrs. Putlabai Kaikhusroo Madon and Miss Roshan Kaikhusroo Madon.
Hiralal Jekishandas Shah,
Khan Mahomed Akram Khan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Directorate General of Industries and Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED to continue the Aluminium Pool in a modified form during 1947. Any consumer wanting Aluminium in ingot, sheet or circle form, will be supplied by the Pool through its four Agents, viz:—

(1) Messrs. JEEWANLAL (1929) LTD., 101, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
(2) Messrs. WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS CO., LTD., Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
(3) Messrs. KAMANI BROS., LTD., Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
(4) THE ALUMINIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., Kamla Tower, CAWNPORE.

For their requirements of the metal for the current year, the consumers should place orders on any of these firms and settle details regarding payment of advances, etc., with them before the 15th February, 1947. The Pool will allocate material in the various forms according to availability and applicant's manufacturing capacity.

(Sd.) D. P. ANTIA,
Development Officer,
(Metals).

New Delhi, 18th January, 1947

1549

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill No. 2 & 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works and will be received upto 12-2-1947 at the Registered Office, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate. Tenders forms can be obtained from this Office. 1768

NAWANAGAR STATE, JAMNAGAR.

WANTED MUNICIPAL OFFICER for the City of Jamnagar with a population of over a lac; must possess sound administrative knowledge and be well up in executive outdoor duties pertaining Sanitation, Drainage, Water Supply, etc., etc. Apply with testimonials to undersigned, stating age, qualifications, salary expected, and detailing experience.

By Shri Huzur Order,
NOWROJI MERWANJI,
Ag. Home Member,
Nawanagar State.

Jamnagar,
Dated 10th January, 1947.

(1446)

GOVERNMENT OF MEWAR

NOTICE

EMERALD AUCTION.

AN AUCTION of Crude Emeralds of the Mewar State Emerald Mines will be held at the Victoria Hall Udaipur on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1947, starting from 1 p.m.

2. Admission to auction will be by passes which will be available at the gate or in the Office of the undersigned in Mahakma Khas. Ordinarily passes will be issued only to accredited representatives of Jewellers.

3. Ordinarily the highest bid will be accepted and successful bidders will have to pay 25 per cent of the auction money at the stroke of the hammer and the balance within 48 hours from the time of the acceptance of the bid.

4. The emeralds to be auctioned will be open for inspection on 25th February, 1947, between the hours of 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Victoria Hall.

By order,
G. L. MEHTA,
Secretary,
Development Department.

1783

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Hillmen to fill a permanent vacancy in the post of Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong in the Bengal General Service. The appointment will be made on contract for a period of 5 years for the present subject to a renewal. Pay—The scale of pay is Rs. 300-25-400 with a pony allowance of Rs. 20|- per month. Age—should be young and energetic and between 30 and 40 years on 1st January 1947 and be able to ride.

QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must hold a medical degree of a recognised Indian University: Preference will be given to one possessing higher British qualifications in Medicine and Surgery. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size, and shows exactly the wording and spacing, of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand-writing. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 11th February, 1947.

(1780)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force, from civilians as well as from those with approved war service.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:

AGE—

(i) They must be between 19 and 22 years of age on the 1st March, 1947.
(ii) A candidate who has three or more years' Government service will be eligible if he is below 25 years of age on 1st March 1947.
(iii) A candidate with "approved war service" will be eligible upto the age of 35 years on 1st March 1947.

EDUCATION: Inter Arts or equivalent examination.

(NOTE: A first or second class army education certificate will be sufficient for ex-servicemen).

HEIGHT: Not less than 5' 6".

CHEST MEASUREMENT: Deflated 33" and 2" expansion.

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials which will not be returned addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head Quarters, Bombay, (and not to any one by name) so as to reach him on or before 15th February, 1947.

For further particulars see office notice No. 1946|177 dated 30-1-1947 which will be published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I of 6-2-1947

4. Candidates whose applications were invited in July 1945 and who were informed that their names have been kept on the waiting list, are required to apply again if they fulfil all the conditions.

5. Candidates with "approved war service" whose names have already been registered on the waiting list need not apply again.

6. No person who is not a Statutory Native of India will be eligible for selection. For special reasons ex-army men who are not Statutory Natives of India will be considered.

N. M. KAMTE,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Headquarters.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1947.

(1747)

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS

TENDERS are invited from the approved contractors for the maintenance and repairs of Santa Cruz Airfield at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,035.

Tender will be received by the undersigned upto 12-0 noon on 10-2-47 and opened on the same day at 2-0 p.m.

Tender forms can be purchased during office hours from the Office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 2/12 upto 8-2-47.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division,
Central P.W.D.,
Commerce House, Ballard Estt
Bombay.

1784

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

485 Dn. Karjat Passenger extended to Poona on February 4th, 1947, will be subject to delay of approximately 1 1/2 Hours 'en route' on account of operational reasons. 1790

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for inclusion in the waiting list of candidates for appointment in the Bombay Custom House as Examiners. The scale of pay is Rs. 120-10-240-10|2-280 (E.B. at Rs. 240) plus dearness allowances admissible under the rules. Examiners are entitled to earn overtime and rewards in accordance with the rules and orders on the subject.

2. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

A. DOMICILE.
The candidates should be domiciled in one of the following Provinces or areas, viz. The Bombay Presidency, The Central Provinces and Berar, The United Provinces, The centrally administered areas of Panth-Piploda, The State of Gwalior, The State comprising the Central India, The Baroda and the Western India States, The Kolhapur and Deccan States and the Gujarat State Agencies.

B. AGE.
The candidate should not be over 25 years at the time of application.

C ACADEMIC.
A degree of a recognised University.

3. Application must be submitted in the candidate's own handwriting and must state his age, community, Province of domicile, Religion and his academic and other qualifications and should be accompanied by copies (not the originals) of any testimonials and certificates he may wish to attach. All candidates who are considered suitable will be called for interview and no other correspondence will be entered into regarding the selections. Canvassing in any form will be regarded as a disqualification. Candidates called for interview will be required to attend at their own expense and to produce originals of their testimonials.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Appraising, New Custom House, Bombay and must be received not later than 28th February 1947.

M. E. RAHMAN,
Collector of Customs.
New Custom House,
Bombay, 30th January 1947.

(1792)

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from outsiders for the post of Blacksmith Foreman for O. T. Railway Workshops, Gorakhpur on Rs. 400 plus Dearness Allowance as admissible under rules from time to time (It is 17 1/2 per cent of the pay at present). The scales of pay are liable to revision and will apply to the candidate selected.

Applicants must have served a full apprenticeship in a Railway or Engineering Workshops and have experience in General Smithy work including Spring making, Drop stamping and Die sinking.

The age limit is upto 45 years.

Applications on the prescribed form will be received in the Personnel Office (Mechanical section), Gorakhpur upto 31st January, 1947 and should be accompanied by a Postal Order of Re. 1 (four annas in case of scheduled castes) which is not refundable, except from those already in Government services. Money orders will not be accepted.

Candidates will be called to Gorakhpur for interview at their own expenses and if selected will have to undergo prescribed medical examination before appointment.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

K. C. CHATTERJEE,
Loco & Carr. Supdt. (P).
General Manager's Office,
(Personnel Branch),
Gorakhpur, 8th January, 1947.

1791

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RATTONJI RANCHHODJI KUNCHIWALLA and his wife Bai DEVKORE have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL THAT piece of Pension and Tax Tenure land with buildings thereon, situate at Thakurdwar Road in the City of Bombay, admeasuring 247 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 1239, New Survey No. 1/7536, Cadastral Survey No. 404 of Girgaum Division and D Ward No. 76, Street No. 34-36 and bounded, on the East by the property of Rattonji Shivji, on the West by the property of Ammaram Raoji, on the North by the property of K. R. Daphtary and on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1947.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1779

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a temporary Photographic Dark Room Assistant, knowing professional developing and printing for Modus Operandi Bureau, C.I.D., Bombay for about a month on Rs. 50 per month with dearness allowance.

Intending applicants should come personally for selection at their own expense and see the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (I), with applications in their own handwriting, testimonials and certificates of character and conduct from two respectable persons.

(Sd.) G. B. MAHANKAL,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Crime Branch (I), Bombay.
Modus Operandi Bureau,
C.I.D., Bombay.
1-2-47. 1797

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim candidates to fill a permanent post of Deputy Director of Industries, Bengal. Pay—The scale of pay is Rs. 700-100/2-1,000, Age—must not be less than 30 years or more than 45 years on 1st January 1947. Qualifications—A candiate must be of good character: must be of good physiqque and capable of perfoming extensive field work under adverse weather conditions and also free from organic defects and bodily infirmity: must possess (a) and M.Sc. degree in some branch of science of an Indian University with experience in handling industrial projects (b) administrative experience of at least 3 years (c) research experience in the matter of working out details in regard to the establishment of such industries as have not been established in India so far. Preference will be given to one who is a native of or domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed forb, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November 1946 provided that the form used is of the size, and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in hand writing and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own hand writing. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 10th February, 1947.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUDISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 154 of 1947.

DAYALAL NARSIDAS SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Bankers, under the firm name and style of Messrs. D'Lall & Co. at Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

CYRIL CHARLES MORTON of Bombay European Inhabitant, who last resided at Berkley Building, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay whose present address and whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,479-6-0 due and payable by you to the Plaintiff under Promissory Notes dated 17th October, 1945, and 12th December, 1945, respectively drawn and executed by you in favour of the Plaintiff, copies whereof are annexed to the Plaint and collectively marked Ex. "A", with further interest on Rs. 1,900|- at the rate of 1 1|2 per cent per month from 20th January, 1947, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,479-6-0 and interest as aforesaid and costs, together with such interest, if any, as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Bombay, this 29th day of January, 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) G. V. DALVI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(1793)

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